YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,099—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1900.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	24th Nov.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	5900	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	5900	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Moser	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Kunsberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege save.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 21st November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	18th Nov.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoneri
S.S INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2871	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	337	650	577 8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. RORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED to PURCHASE by the Rangoon Port Commissioners a small DOUBLE DECKED STEAMER, suitable for the conveyance of 300 passengers to and from the Segregation Camp. The vessel would require to have a clear deck space, for passengers, of not less than 1,600 square feet. Tenders, with plain and full particulars as to the Vessel, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 16th November, 1,900.

VICE-CHAIRMAN,
Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 2nd November, 1900.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN for the Gent's Outfitting Department; also a good man for the General Drapery. English experience indispensable.

Apply by letter to

WRENN, BENNETT & CO.,
Madras.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Having purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

Offer the

SURPLUS STOCK

At a GREAT REDUCTION to Cash Purchasers.

Bargains in

JEWELLERY,
PLATED-WARE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
FANCY-GOODS,
WALKING STICKS,
WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

A FEW HIGHLY FINISHED SHOW CASES & CUPBOARDS FOR SALE.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
UNDER BOMBAY CLUB.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,030 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. Interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE. BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY, Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE. WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS. The same will be discharged at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the BANK has been OPENED at SUKKUR (Sind,)

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th November 1900.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE from APOLLO HOUSE, Apollo Street, to No. 24, MEADOW STREET.

A. STRANDES.

Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY to the abovenamed Hospital at Parel on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1900.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at his Office in "Apollo House," 32, Apollo Street, Fort, between 1 and 3 P.M.

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LET.—RESIDENCES for Europeans in the NEW ALBION BUILDINGS, opposite to the Byculla Station, from about 1st February, 1901.

TARIFF OF RENTS.

Numbers of Blocks,	Floor.	Position of Rooms.	Rent Rs.
10	First	South end.	65
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	do.	Middle.	50 each
18	do.	North end.	57
19	Second	do.	62
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	do.	Middle.	55 each
27	do.	South end,	70
28	Third	do.	75
29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	do.	Middle.	60 each
36	do.	North end.	67

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Tata Settlements.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, Fort, 17th November, 1900.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1900, at 11 A.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 & 21a, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to consider and pass the following Special Resolution :—

I. That in article 96 of the Articles of Association the words "or by reason of his being interested, or receiving any share in the commission earned by the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, or by reason of his or the firm of which he is a member or partner purchasing yarn, cloth or other fabric manufactured by the Company, or accepting a consignment of the same for sale" be inserted between the words "Company" and "nevertheless" in the 19th line of the said article.

II. That in articles 101 after cause 12 the following clauses be added :—

"(12a) To sell to the Secretaries, Treasurers, an1 Agents or to consign for sale through their firm in China or elsewhere yarns, cloth, and other fabrics manufactured by the company and on such terms and conditions as to the Directors may seem fit."

"(12b) To sell in Bombay or elsewhere to any Director or any firm in which he is a member or partner any yarn, cloth or other fabric manufactured by the Company provided such Director or his firm regularly trades in such articles."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 17th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client Mr. FRAMJI KAVASJI DUBASH alias SURTY, has Contracted to PURCHASE from BAI DINBAI, wife of MARZBAN COOVERJI KOHIAJI, the land, hereditaments and premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest therein or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Rajapur Street, Mody Bay, Frere Road on Port Trust Estate, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward A No. 2855, Street No. 127-2 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180 and containing by admeasurement 335 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to the Port Trust, on or towards the South by Rajapore Street, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the Port Trust and on or towards the West by the Frere Road.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1900.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PHENYLE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO ALL whom it may concern, we hereby give notice that we have received instructions from Messrs. MORRIS, LITTLE and SON, Limited, Doncaster, the Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of the disinfectant known as PHENYLE, to institute legal proceedings against any person, Company or Firm selling or offering FOR SALE, any preparation purporting to be PHENYLE, which is not the genuine PHENYLE, as manufactured by the said MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, Limited.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
For the Bombay & Madras Presidencies.

Dated at Oriental Buildings, Bombay,
November 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAHIMABAI, widow of SULLEMAN ISMAIL of BOMBAY, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

JOOSUB RAHIMTOOLA .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

C. W. D'GAMA.
The 12th day of November, 1900.

Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES GOLD SIGNEL RINGS—Monograms or Crests carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LOST, in Apollo Road on Saturday morning, a lady's SILVER WATCH with a short enamelled chain. Finder of watch will be rewarded by bringing it to Mrs. BOYD, Great Western Hotel.

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UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! of Superior English-make, suitable for both sexes, from Rs. 1-14, to hand per s.s. Egypt, From SHROFF BROS.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almirahs, sofas, cushioned chairs, wardrobe, conversation couches, chest of drawers, looking glass, clothes basket, blackwood bedstead, mirror side board, spring mattress, cots by Whiteway Laidlaw, carbines, sword, etc.

1 S.B.B.L. 8 bore duck gun by T. Andrews, London, with implements in canvas bag.

1 Ebonized cottage piano by Rose.

23 Oil paintings and water colours in gilt frames, representing views, native characters, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 strong-built light dog-cart.

1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriage and horse which may be offered.

SALE OF LAND AT MANDVIE VAKHAR OR LOHAR CHAWL STREET NEAR LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of Mr. Kavasha Nasserwanji Mistry and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Bacherdas Morlidhur Khatri and Abdoola Moosa, the following land, viz :—

All that piece of Fazandari land situate without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Mandvie Vakhar or Loha Chawl Street near Lady Jamshedji Road, Upper Mahim, containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5143 and street No. 471 and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by Mandvie Bazar or Lohar Street, on the north by the house of Naterwala and on the south by the house of Syed Hoosain Nalbund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE YACHT KISMET.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dockyard.

The Yacht Kismet 5 tons with her sails, dingy, &c., as she lies at No. 1 slip at the Dockyard.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BANGREE BAZAR ALIAS SHAIK ABDOOL RAHIMON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, acting under the instructions of the mortgagee Mr. Sarafali Tyabali, will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under certain deeds of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 3rd December, 1884, the 15th March and the 9th July, 1895, sell upon the premises by public auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Esoofali Bhaimeya and his assignee Chotalal Javerdas, the property described in the said deeds, and particulars of which are given below :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bangree Bazar, alias Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 121, New ward No. 13, Street No. 177, and which said premises are bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Bangree Bazaar alias Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jadowjee Shamjee, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of Mr. Cumrooddin Tyabji and now of the widow and daughters of Eyabhai Tyabjee and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Assignee of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, Mr. Sarafali Tyabali.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to :—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,153 square yards and 3-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described, under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13938, 14013, and 14026, old survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-49-5, 3-65-2, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2649, and 2465, to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, and 2468 and 2568, and street Nos. 237, 229, 230, 231, 493, 495 (1), & 497, 499, and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland road from the Bapty Road and partly by the property of Ruttanjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Soonar Mahomed Esqa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Rahimtoon Sucoaram and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the chawl or sheds thereon, a part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,043 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 202, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13938, 14013, 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-49-5, 3-62-2, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under wards Nos. 2469, 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, 2468, and 2568, and street Nos. 237, 229, 230, 231, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 206 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Government ground, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, on or towards the south by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Essa Khalifa, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the liquidators of the Bapty Brothers, Limited, and now of the said Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attornies for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood, carved and plain French polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, handsome Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome engravings and paintings, Hink's and Bitmar table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel J. WILKINS, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Stable Company, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 10 carriage horses (arabs and walers), lately used in H. E. the Viceroy's tour in Cutch and Goa. A good opportunity to purchase thoroughly reliable ready made horses.

Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. H P. Columbawalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURday, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, Dilmar and Hink's table, hanging, and hall lamps, majolica and taracotta, table ornaments and busts, rich drawing-room carpets, one first-rate rosewood vertical iron frame cottage piano by John Brinsmead, one strong English-built cabriolet by Moss Brothers, one handsome nearly new vis-a-vis victoria, one fast strong trotting C. B. Mare, 3 sets English-made single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the said.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

Under instructions from the General Store-keeper, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the stores not further required, consisting of tables, chairs, cots, crates, hoop-iron, wire iron galvanised, lamps, screw jacks, copying presses, zinc, old packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, leather cushions, ropes, empty drums, broken casks, chains, surgical instruments, clocks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap paper, American organ, harmonium, and sundry other material too numerous to mention.

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Five prizes at Rs.	100	each	... 500
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The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we shall have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay Mr. GIORGIO DELAVA will act as AGENT for the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO and RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

F. BALDOVINO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1900.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,

OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U.S.A.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed full charge of the Company's affairs and accordingly WITHDRAWN the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. G. H. Phillips on the 18th May, 1900.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager and Attorney for East.

"Old Secretariat," Bombay, 16th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT TO PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places :—

URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR ;

for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Custom House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector upto 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application ;

TO THE MANAGER.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 80 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crocks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1900 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the Hizh Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	13
With Cur 50		24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

2 3-4 per cent Consols on Friday were	£ 98 5-8	unch'd
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 65	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16	,, 1-8
Do New York	64 1-8—1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11 plus 1-2	
Do New York	4'84 5-8	unch'd.
Discount, Bank of England	4	,,
Do Short London Bills	4	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4	,,
Extra allottments, Council Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 2,40,000	at 1s. 4d.
2 3-4 per cent Consols on Saturday were still at	£ 98 5-8	
3 per cent Rentes	£100 3-4	plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 65	,,
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16	,,
Do. New York	64 1-8	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11	,,
Do. New York	4'84 5-8	,,
Discount Bank of England		,,
Do Short London Bills		,,
Do Indian Bank Bills		,,
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 2,40,000	at 1s. 4d.

Government Promissory Notes enfaced :—

	3 per cent.	3 1-2 per cent.	Total.
From Bombay to London	...	7,10,000	7,10,000
,, London to Bombay	1,00,000	8,39,000	9,39,000

Specie shipped from London on Friday :—

Silver to Bombay	£120,000
,, Hongkong	£ 35,000

SILVER.—A very sharp advance, says the "Statist" of the 27th October, occurred in the price of silver last week and early in the present week. On Friday last the quotation was 29-3-8d., and on Tuesday as high as 30 1-4d. was paid—a higher price than has been touched for many years. The advance was chiefly due to renewed purchases for the Indian Government. The Government's broker has during the past two days, however, been absent from the market, and the price has consequently relapsed to 29 15-16 per oz. As more gold has yet to arrive in India from Australia, and will doubtless, be presented at the Currency Department for rupees, some further purchases for the Indian Government may be witnessed. But it should be noted that fresh purchases of gold in Australia for India have not been possible for some time as the gold is required for shipment to America, and that when the gold now on passage has arrived the demand for rupees will cease until gold shipments to India again become profitable. Possibly gold will not again be profitable until December or early in the New year, when exports from India may be on a large scale owing to the high price of cotton, and when imports may be on a comparatively small scale by reason of Lancashire's inability to meet the demands for cotton piece goods owing to the insufficient supply of the raw material. Those interested in silver should follow the course of the Indian exchange closely in order to assertain when gold shipments from Australia or England are or are not profitable, as the purchases of silver by the Indian Government are chiefly governed by the quantity of gold tendered at the Indian Currency Department for silver rupees.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and export 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 18-32 plus 5-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov. Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'27 5'22	5'15	5'10	5'0
plus 3-64 plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 4-64

In New York —

Receipts at the Ports	46,000
,, Last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
,, Continent	21,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of February	9'44—6
,, ,, May	9'42—7

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier while Manchester was steady. Surats were steady :—

	Bales.
Day's Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation or export	500
Spot 5 10-32—2-32. Days Imports	6 000

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5-22	5-17	5'11	5'6	4,00
—5-64	—5-64	—4-64	—4-64	—8-64

The Liverpool weekly Cotton Report was as follows :—

Week's Sales	55,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,
,, for Exportation	3,000 ,,
Quantity forwarded to consumers	83,000 ,,
Actual Exports	12,000 ,,
Week's Imports	1,21,000 ,,
Stock	3,65,000 ,,
Week sales of Surats	1,000 ,,
Sales of Surats on Speculation	200 ,,
Sales of Surats for Exportation	100 ,,
Forwarded to Consumers	2,900 ,,
Week's Imports	3,000 ,,
Stock	16,000 ,,
Afloat American	3,60,000 ,,
,, Indian	9,000 ,,
Saturday's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	32,000
,, Exports to United Kingdom	29,000
,, ,, France, etc.	8 000
Mid-Uplands	9 15-16 plus 1-16
Futures February	9'54 plus 10
,, May	9'50 plus 8

COTTON NEW CROP.—With reference to the estimate of the New Crop—which we published on Saturday. The following figures will be of interert as showing the distribution of the Cotton Crop in the last three years,

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
Bombay	834,004	4,101,039	77,149
Berar	185,965	177,542	21,115
Madras	118,876	127,670	93,500
Hyderabad	97,588	115,644	56,544
N.W. P. & Oudh	168,898	189,668	160,410
Punjab	223,947	166,707	138,926
Central Provinces	118,994	121,619	59,464
Rajputana	137,609	117,743	44,161
Central India	181,864	140,311	56,648
Bengal	29,890	25,973	23,118
Sind	34,437	34,039	16,671
Burma	(Not available)		32,900
Total yield in bales of 400 lbs	2,132,130	2,317,955	760,000

Speaking in the Legislative Council on 28th March 1900 in connection with the Financial Statement for 1900-1901 which was then under discussion. His Excellency the Viceroy is reported to have said :—"The wheat crop of India averages 6 million tons, worth at least £24,000,000. This year the estimate received from the provinces point to a crop of about 3,000,000 tons. Even if we allow that the money value of these 3,000,000 tons in a famine year is greater than in an ordinary year, we yet cannot put the losses of the Indian Agriculturist on this one crop alone at less than from £10,000,000. Take another great staple crop—cotton. The Indian cotton crop averages in value £12,000,000 sterling. This year its outside value does not exceed £5,000,000 or a loss of £7,000,000 sterling, a third great crop is oilseed, namely, linseed and rapeseed. It ordinarily covers 18 millions of acres. In the present year this crop is practically non-existent outside of Bengal, the North-West Province, and Oudh."

COTTON CULTIVATION.—A rather remarkable step appears to have been taken by the German Government to promote cotton cultivation in its West African Possesions. The Atlanta (Georgia U. S. A.) correspondent of "The Chicago Record" states that the president of the Tuskegee (Alabama). Normal Industrial Institute for Negroes announces that the German Government have made an arrangement with the Institute for the supply of students to introduce cotton-growing among the natives in German West Africa. A party of students properly equipped, left for West Africa on November 3. This is a very commendable undertaking, which reflects credit upon Germany's colonial administration. Possibly the action recorded in the foregoing note, has been hestened by the recent high price of cotton, for a tendency has of late been manifested in Germany to promote the growing of cotton in the different German Colonies where climate and soil may be favourable. German trade associations recognise the fact that if Germany should be cut off for one year from the cotton supply, considerable loss would be inflicted on this branch of the German textile industry. Of the nations on the Continent, Germany takes the lead in cotton consumption with a value of £14,280,000. France and Russia following with £19,04,000 jointly. Apart from a small quantity of cotton, about £3,400 work. Germany is dependent for her supply of this commodity upon the United States and English supplies. We have already drawn attention the desirability of introducing the cultivation of cotton in more o Great Britain's Dependencies, but we are afraid the suggestion will have to be made many times over before it leads to any useful result. With characteristic sluggishness, the Englishman "lets things slide," while even the stolid German is up and doing. The Englishman may some day awaken and find both Germany and Russia independent of the American supply, and then, when another failure of the American crop occurs, either or both will step into our markets, and transfer our customers. After the experience of the American crop that the trade has had this season, why should not our employer's associations at once address the Government, and ask it to procure information from the Governments of all our Colonies and Dependencies, regarding the lands there in suitable for cotton growing and the available supply of labour that might be rendered suitable by training? Chambers of Commerce might also join in the task, and between the two parties the necessary papers could be drawn up in the form of questions to which replies should be given. This would be a first step, and others could follow when the information thus obtained has been considered.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	278,000	271,000	417,000
,, Exports to U K	85,000	41,000	182,000
,, ,, to Continent	72,000	97,000	177,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	2,749,000	2,534,000	3,553,000
,, Exports to G B. ,,	1,036,000	672,000	1,241,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	833,000	949,000	1,074,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	709,000	954,000	1,126,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	2,870,000	3,030,000	4,143,790
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	26,000	43,000	58,770

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	365,000	744,000	792,300
Do. in London	14,000	21,000	4,000
American Afloat	330,000	—	520,200
East Indian ,,	9,000	—	1,000
Total	748,000	956,000	1,317,500
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 18-32	4 3-32	3 1-16
Do. of Good Bhownugger	4 14-32	3 13-32	2 9-16
Difference	14-32d.	22 32d.	1-24

The Local Cotton Market was firm on Saturday, reports of the Indian crop being somewhat less favourable and the estimates of arrivals being discouraging. Business was small but prices especially for futures, showed again of about Re. 1 upon those at which they opened. We quote :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Fine Ready	190	Jan. 185-183
,, F.G.	180	
Broach Fine	215	March. 225-3
,, Good	195	

Shippers took 500 Fine Broach M.A., at Rs. 235 ; 200 Fine Bengal, at Rs. 195 ; 100 Khandeish, at Rs. 202 ; while there were sold for mill consumption 200 Punjab, at Rs. 180 ; 100 Bengal Gin, at Rs. 196 ; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 219 ; 100 Dhamangaom, at Rs. 216 ; 100 Chalisgaon, at Rs. 204 ; 39 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 218 ; and 54 Bengal, at Rs. 180.

In wheat and seeds there was no movement worthy of mention. Both markets were quiet but steady with a good demand for exportation but a grudging response in view of home absence of goods.

Freights continue the dead letter they have been for some time and in coal the only item even bearing upon the market is the report that a ship is to bring Cardiff coal to Bombay at freight 24 1-4s.

COAL.—Coal mining by machinery is largely on the increase in the United States. In 1896 the quantity of bituminous coal mined by machines was 14·17 per cwt. of the total product of that year, and in 1897 it was 16·19 per cent. of the entire output. But in 1898 the industry received considerable impetus, as will be seen when it is stated that the percentage of machine-mined coal was 20·39 per cent. of the whole. These figures were further enlarged by the returns of 1899, which showed that the percentage of machine-mined coal amounted to 23 per cent. of the total production. As far as the actual figures of production are concerned, the palm, of course, was carried off by 1899 with a total of 43,963,933 short tons, or almost 12,000,000 tons more than was so produced in 1898. In 1897 the total output worked by machines was 22,649,220 short tons, an increase over 1896 of 6,222,228 short tons, Machines were used in 22 States and territories in 1899. All of the States, save Alabama, Arkansas, Lowa, and North Dacota, report substantial gains in tonnage. The four States mentioned, however, show decreases.

THE LONDON SEED MARKET on Friday was dull and the only quotation received was one of Linseed at 48 for April-May Sellers, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.

On Saturday there was an advance or 1-4 in Linseed and that for buyers the tone being reported firmer. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed Sellers was at 42 3-4 steady.

GROUNDNUT CROP.—We referred on Saturday to the groundnut trade. To-day we print an interesting Note on certain analyses of the Nut recently made by Dr. J. W. Leather, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India :—

"In the course of his remarks on the question of *the possible deterioration of the ground-nut crop*, Sir W. Thistleton Dyer mentions what are said to be the proportions of oil in the Nut from several countries :—

Senegal	51 per cent.
East African	49 per cent,
American	42 per cent.
Madras	43 per cent.

It so happend that the only sample of Indian groundnut which had been analysed in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India contained 49·2 per cent. of oil, and I therefore suggested that the question should be thoroughly tested by having a considerable number of samples analysed from different districts.

There are two varieties commonly cultivated in the Presidency, the one passing under the names "Ordinary" or "Indigenous," the other "Mauritius." The oil has been determined in eight samples of the former and in ten of the latter ; twelve samples of other varieties were also examined. The results are set out in the accompanying statements. The kernels were extracted from the shells before analysis and the percentage of oil in all cases refers to one hundred parts of kernels. I consider it desirable to determine also the amount of moisture in the samples. This might, I thought affect the question For. example, if a sample were to contain 10 per cent. of moisture when freshly dug and 45 per cent. of oil, and later after drying, were found to have lost its orignal moisture, then the percentage of oil would become about 47·3, which is a material difference. However, the moisture found in the samples has proved to be very uniform, being about 5·6 per cent. in most cases, and in only one sample did it approach 10 per cent ; in no case did it fall below 4 per cent. nor is it at all likely that it ever falls below this proportion.

As most of the samples were in the shells, I thought the proportion of shell to kernel might advisedly be recorded ; the number of kernels per pod (shell) was also counted. These items also find place in the statements.

The proportion of oil in the "Indigenous" variety has varied from 40 to 44 per cent., which is approximately what Sir Thistleton Dyes quoted as the percentage of oil in Madras ground-nuts. The proportion of shell has varied from 22·29. The number of kernels per pod varies much ; about half are two-kernelled and the rest contain either one or three kernels each.

The percentage of oil in the "Mauritius" variety varies from 44 to 49, that is, quite distinctly more than in the "Indigenous" variety, the difference being about 5 per cent. The proportion of shell is not widely different from that found with the "Indigenous" variety, though apparently it is usually somewhat less. The pods are mostly or nearly altogether two kernelled, a less proportion contained only one kernel pods with three kernels were practically absent.

The other odd varieties were mostly grown at the Saidapet farm. None of these samples contained so high a proportion of oil as the "Mauritius," though they rank generally better than the "Indigenous" variety. They seem to have a high proportion of shell. The pods contained mostly two kernels, the remainder, only one, and three-kernelled pods are generally few in number.

The last two samples mentioned are from the Bombay Presidency. When I found that the majority of the Madras samples contained distinctly less oil than the 49 per cent which had formerly been met with, I asked the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, if he could conveniently obtain one or two specimens for me. As is seen from the statement, these did not contain any more oil than the Madras samples. They seem to be a distinctly different variety, for the pods contained three kernels to a very large extent.

Whether one can find a variety which will regularly contain more oil than the "Mauritius" variety is a question which I cannot answer, but I think it may be assumed that the majority of ground nut grown contains either no more or less. It must be at least one of the best varieties obtainable and is clearly distinctly richer in oil than the "Indigenous."

GOVERNMENT PAPER on Saturday opened at Rs. 97-7 for ready and Rs. 97-6 for 30th November and remained unchanged throughout the day.

THE SHARE MARKET was quiet on Saturday, Manockjee Petits went to Rs. 1,785 and Mazagons put on Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 60. Empress dropped Rs. 10 to Rs. 240 and Port Canning Co. Rs. 5 to Rs. 470.

The Exchange Market was firm on Saturday with only a small demand for Wire at 1 3 31-32 ready and January Wire at 1-4, Ready, Bills continued scarce. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 3-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Francs	169¾
30 days' ,, Japan	149
,, ,, Shanghai	208 1-2

The following, taken from the "Statist" of the 27th October just to hand, will interest our readers in relation to the rumour of a loan of 50 millions to be raised in London :—The revenue received by the Imperial Exchequer last week was somewhat larger than usual in the third week of October, having amounted to £2,304,000, but the expenditure amounted to £3,030,000, and the receipts fell short of the expenditure by £726,000. Including the expenditure upon the Uganda Railway, the total outgoings were £3,080,000, while the total income, including the instalment of £1. 800.000 on the Exchequer bonds, was £4,104,000. Thus the cash balance was increased by £1,024,000 to £1,866,000 As the Government was to receive nothing more from the war loans until the second week in November, that is for a fortnight from Saturday last, and as the revenue will probably fall short of the expenditure by upwards of £1,000,000 per week, the cash balance on November 3 may be reduced to a very small figure, if indeed it does not altogether disappear. Of course, the exchequer may delay the payment of accounts, and thus avoid resorting to the market for further loans, or it may endeavour to borrow further sums from the Bank of England ; but as this course seems improbable, a portion, if not the whole, of the remaining £2,500,000 of treasury bills may now be issued.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co's., Liverpool Friends review their market on the 1st instant, as under :—"Since our last, there has been little change in prices, but the undertone is steadier. The improvement in sentiment is due to the falling off of the crop movement. The quantity in sight for the week ending last Friday showed a decrease of 21,000, less against the preceding week, while the port receipts and plantation deliveries were also 44,000 and 48,000 less smaller respectively. It seems that the crop movement culminated in the week ending on 19th instant, but as after the break in prices on the 13th September, farmers and planters had been urged on all sides to rush their cotton to market, while the good prices ruling likely a far larger proportion of the crop has come to sight so far this year than in former years. On an average a fourth part of the crop is in sight on the 24th October. This year on that day 2,525,000 bales were in sight which would point to a crop of 10,000 bales. Under the exceptional circumstances a fourth of the crop may already have been in sight at an earlier date this year, and the advices of some of our neighbours that 9 3-4 millions will be the maximum yield, may not be too sanguine. A colleague of ours, a chronic bear who is at present travelling in the States, mentions, 10 1-4 mill, but we will remember that this estimator has in former years over short the mark by 1-2 to 3-4 millions. Yesterday we were favoured with extracts, from letters from oilseed merchants in the States, a class of people, who take a very keen interest in the cotton crop and are often found to be more impartial than cotton men, and according to them. The cotton seeds will be very scarce, the crop a forthnight late, and it will not be larger than last years'. These advice tally with our own. Our southern friends tell us that for the Atlantic States, the crop is very short and that Texas may make 3 to 3 1-4 millions. Yesterday we had several cables from our American friends giving estimates of the crop. One of them, the representative of the agricultural Bureau in Texas, and a man whose forecasts we have always found reliable, makes the crop 9,500,000. A New York correspondent with pronounced bearish ideas says that the crop without frost, may reach 10 1-2 mill ; with frost of course considerably less, a third, living 2 in the very heart of the cotton country gives 10 mill maximum as his estimate. We think we are quite justified in taking the average of these various estimates as 10 mill., and wired you to that effect. Now let us see how we farereg. supply :—The visible and supply 1st September, was 1,200,000 lbs ; the crop will reach say, 10,000,000 bls ; total supply 11,200,000 bls ; consumption for the season (Ellison), 10,400,000 ; leaving on 31 August, 1901 a visible and invisible supply of 800,000 bls, the smallest we have seen for many years. In fact, whenever we have seen the supply run down so low, 8 and over was quite a current price. We have, since Ellerson got accustomed to 51 cotton, a normal basis, just as 33. cotton used to be 2 years ago. If the gradual working down of the world's supply of American cotton from 3,000,000 bls., to on the 31 August 1899 to 1,200,000 on 31 August, 1900 forced prices up from 3 15 32 to over 6d. why should not a further reduction keep us for another season at very high prices.

The trade of the world is good, America is preparing for another boom on the election of McKinley which seems to be a foregone conclusion. In Lancashire, the situation is thoroughly sound. A large business is doing and spinners and manufacturers are getting well under contract for many months ahead. Oldham mill shares are rising in value day by day, the political situation is brighter than for some time past, and on the settlement of the China troubles, that market will take enormous quantities. After the big decline during the last six weeks, the market is in a much sounder condition. Six weeks ago the whole cotton world seemed to regard the prices then ruling with confidence. The decline came as a shock to almost everybody and the wisest among us have misjudged the situation. Prices had been forced unduly high by cornering manipulations, the exaggerated reports of the damage by the Galveston tornado, and Neill's preliminary estimate, but since then values have most likely been depressed far below the legitimate value. The pendulum of price nearly always overshoots the mark far to either side, and lucky the man who by a sort of intuition, seizes the moment when it is swinging back. Very few ever do it. Perhaps we are on the eve of the big advance which is bound to come ; who knows ? Lancashire is re-starting every loom and spindle, and era long our spinners will take increasing quantities. While waiting for the rise, we beg to draw the attention of our friends to the late summer months, which are the most depressed of all. August-September, at 4 3-4d. will, in all likelihood prove in the end to be a magnificent purchase !"

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE first forecast of the cotton crop in the Nizam's Territory of the season 1900-1901 reads :—There is an excess of 403,421 acres over the area sown, last year. The largest increase is confined to the Aurangabad division where there was timely rain in the beginning of the monsoon, but it is apprehended that the crop has suffered there partially in consequence of the deficient rainfall in August. On the whole the crop promises a better yield than that of last year.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	29 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

A COMMITTEE will shortly assemble at Rawalpindi to consider the question of enlarging the powers of General Officers Commanding Districts. The president will be Major-General Burnett, C. B., Commanding Poona District, and the members, Major-General Morton, K. C. B., Commanding Lahore District ; Colonel Nixon, A. Q. M. G., Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, and another officer, to be nominated later.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9·15m., 10·18s. Low water, 3·7m., 3·15s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Butulram Dalpatram, a Hindu, residing on the fourth floor of a house in Panchayet Wadi, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife and himself from home between 3 and 4 p.m. on Thursday, some one entered his room and having wrenched open a small box, made off with gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 153-12.

GUZERAT FAMINE FUND.—The following subscriptions were received in June and July last towards the Guzerat famine, through Mrs. Turner :—Mr. Graham Simpson, Rs. 10 ; collected on the Football Ground, Bombay, by the Blue Jackets of H. M.'s Marathon, Rs. 10 ; Mrs. Wagstaff, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Latimer, Rs. 5 ; Mr. T. J. Bennett, Rs. 5 ; Mr. F. M. Flower, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Allan Turner, Re. 1 ; Mr. T. Turner, Re. 1 ; and Anonymous, Rs. 2 ;—total Rs. 104. Mrs. Wagstaff also supplied a bundle of clothes for the famine sufferers.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO GOA.—The "Herald," a well-known Goa journal, states that when his Excellency the Viceroy was nearing the shop of Mr. Rahimtoola Lalji on his way to the Customs Pier, Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji, J.P., a Bombay merchant and furniture dealer, detained his Excellency's gharry and placed a garland of flowers round the Viceroy's neck. His Excellency seemed very much pleased with this mark of respect on the part of Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji, J. P., the chief partner of Ahmed Dewji and Brothers, who are the sole parties who have supplied the Goa Government with all the furniture necessary for the palaces of Panjim, Cabo, and the Convent of St. Francis of Assisium, the landaus and horses and tents for the use of the Viceroy. The furniture supplied is of very superior quality both in its finish and elaborate workmanship and gave every satisfaction to the Governor-General of Goa.

A COTTON FACTORY ON FIRE.

A FIRE broke out at midnight, on Friday, in the godown of a cotton and sewing thread factory at Elphinstone Road. It was first noticed by a night watchman doing duty at the place, and an alarm having been given people living in the locality promptly turned out and endeavoured to extinguish the flames. No information could be given to the fire-brigade stations in the city as there was no telephone near by. A foreman of the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, however saw the sky lit up in the direction of the Elphinstone Road at about quarter-past twelve, and at his instance information was given to other fire-brigade stations. Several fire-engines then repaired to the scene of fire, and there being a good supply of water the elements were got under control within an hour and by quarter-past two o'clock the fire was completely put out. The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is believed to be due to careless biddy-smoking. The factory belongs to Mr. Vaghji Coovarji, and the amount of damage is not yet known.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A HOUSE.

MR. P. BYRNE, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, regarding the deaths of two Hindu females, named Lilbai and Bhicoobai aged twelve and twenty-five years, respectively. Moolsey Devraj, a dealer in grain, said he was father of Lilbai. Yesterday morning, while he was sitting in his shop, at Arthur Road, Bhicoobai came there to make purchases. He was serving her with grain, when suddenly the ceiling of his house gave way with a crash, and the witness, his son, his daughter and Bhicoobai were buried in a heap of debris. Witness and his son escaped with slight injuries, but the two others were found to be dead when extricated. Early that morning he saw some labourers go up the second storey of the house next to his shop to pull down the walls of the top storey, but no notice had been previously given to him about it. The house was in a ruinous condition. The inquest was further adjourned till this afternoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	10
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	16	11	108
Same date last year	18	14	129

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpa

FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

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WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

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BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
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1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Evans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

LIST OF VERY RARE WORKS FOR SALE.

1. Kuran, in Arabic, Suras 1-37, 4to, MS. beautifully written in large African characters, with headings in Cufic, Script, and ornaments in various colors to mark the sections, 82 leaves; half calf (Tunis ?) about 1680.
An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with a rude but highly ornamental first page.
2. Al-Kuran (Sacred Book of Islam), 12mo. MS. written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated 'huwan' (first two pages); in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1800.
3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, hf. bd., rare St. Petersburg, 1793.
4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Naskhi characters written within gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two richly illuminated pages at the beginning; in a gilt and lackered Indian binding painted with flowers; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.
A. H. 974 (1566).
5. Al-Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, Roy. 8vo MS. on 451 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the 'huwan' at the beginning; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt red leather.
Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1706) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.I. V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,497 tons, Captain G Sartorius, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W Elliott, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Robert Irvine, 2,331 tons, Captain J MacKay, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Batoum, 25th October, with a cargo of 143,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain J C Tice, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius, 30th November, with a general cargo and Mrs Hawden and Miss MacDonald as passengers.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain R Ramsay, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 6th November, with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that the steamer spoke the R I M S Clive off Pigeon Island.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain F Pohlenz, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Zanzibar 4th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Saul, Miss Clark, Mr and Mrs Pereira, Mr Fairlie, and 293 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 15th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Colvin and two children, Captain and Mrs Tyrell, Mrs Kemp, Miss Evett, Rev Moulson, Mr Young, Mr Tooth, Mr Scott, Mrs Smith, Mrs Panthakey and 10 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,320 tons, Captain G Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Glasgow, 10th October, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo, 2 horses and the following passengers:—Mrs E S Ansell and child, Miss E Baird, Master Engine Franklin, Rev A H Grace, Rev J E Moerdyk, Mr G A Plimmer, Major N O W Strickland, Mrs Strickland, Mrs W Taylor, Mrs W West, Miss C E West, Miss M K West, Miss E M West and Mr Hobbins.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 17

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2535	Daniel			P & O Co
Pekin	2502	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Ehrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Peninsular	3017	Leigh			P & O Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall			I G T Steamer
Chilka	1450	Tipper			M M & Co
Rasmora	2161	McLennan			M M & Co
Brantwood	2295	Robertson			Corry Brothers
Culna	1164	Hill			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Alboin	649	Curtis			R Steuart & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2331	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Sultan	1781	Pohlenz			H Strandes
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Tice			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
B	Clydesdale	2294	Sharp	Beypore	19-11	M M & Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	24-11	W & A G & Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
N & O	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
P & Q	Hochheimer	1810	Shamshelt	Hamburg	23-11	G & Co
Q	Zaida	2853		Negapatam	19-11	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurі	829	Ahmed	Kurrachee	17-11	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	17-11	do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	20-11	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
5	Benzal	2757	Barcham	China	21-11	P & O S N Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mitis	Calcutta	20 11	A L S N Co
10	Stanley Hall	2960	Browne	Karachi	2-12	K N & Co
15	Florida	2059	Chapman	Jankirk	25-11	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2850	McChelland	Repairing		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Robert Irvine s	MacKay	Batoum, Oct 25.
	Sultan s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, Nov 4.
17	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta, Nov 6.
	Dwarka s	Rotawell	Karachi, Nov 15.
	Islanda s	Tice	Mauritius, Nov 3.
	Persia s	Mitchell	Glasgow, Oct 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Naseri s	Davison	Persian Gulf.
	Egypt s	Langbourne	London.
	Nizam s	Elliot	Calcutta, &c.
	Bormida s	Sartorious	Hongkong.
	Okara s	Grier	Calcutta, &c.
18	D Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Trieste, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hochheimer, for Hamburg Bremen via Karachi.
" Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Rander Reunion, for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—1 hogshead whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Hispania s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
City of Lucknow s—20 cases whisk, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Chisholm s—15 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Ferguson s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
City of Lucknow s—25 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—75 cases ham, bacon, cheese, &c, Chas Phillimore and Co; 2 cases quicksilver, The Bombay Co; 5 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 1 cases confectionery and provision, A H Dossajee; 65 cases port, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Parramatta s—5 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Castello s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Dido s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Bhamo s—20 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—120 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—45 cases beer, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—10 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—27 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts buffalo horns, A Canjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—993 cwts rapeseed and 2,199 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th November.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 21st instant at 7 a.m. behind Lord Reay's Statue on the Esplanade.
Dress—Drill Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Corporal W S Cole.
No. 2 Company—Sergeant F D MacAlpin.
2. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
3. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday morning at 6-15 a.m.
4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next 24th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 3 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
5. The following appointments are ordered in No. 2 Company:—Gunner R Wood to be Acting Bombr in No. 3 Sub-division and Gunner L A Macaulay to be Acting Bombr in No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
C. C. KUNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th November.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 19th instant and Thursday the 22nd instant.
(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 20th instant, and at 7 15 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd inst.
(3) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant.
(4) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

The Battalion will parade for a Field Day on Saturday next the 24th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 4922 Vol W T Conway.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ZAINULBHAI—November 16, at Genoa, Zainulbhai, eldest son of Mr Ahmedbhai Rahimtoolah, of Surat, aged 40. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. English papers please copy.

RAIPUR.

MARRIAGE.

LEAROYD—JACKSON—November 12, at St John's Church, Raipur, C P, Harold Brook, third son of Edwin Learoyd, Huddersfield, Yorks, to Winifred, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel Halkett Jackson, late the 67th Regt.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—November 13, at Madras, the wife of Staff-Sergeant R M Butler, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.
CROCKER—November 14, at Umballa, the wife of Captain S F Crocker, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
HOME—November 14, at Melrose, Bangalore, the wife of J E Home, of a daughter.
MITCHELL—November 16, at Madras, the wife of Norman L Mitchell, Madras City Police, of a daughter.
WALKER—November 11, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Major Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MONRO—NAIRN—November 15, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev K S Macdonald, D D, David Lunan Monro, to Annie Black Nairn.
WOOD—DEROZARIO—November 3, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev J G S Syme Chaplain, John Joseph Wood, Telegraph Department, Allahabad, to Myra Anna Hine, eldest daughter of Mr W DeRozario, of Lahore.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—November 11, at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, Grace Fredericks, the dearly beloved child of Mr and Mrs W Allan, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.
DINGWALL-FORDYCE—November 7, very suddenly from failure of the heart, Lilian, the dearly loved wife of Captain H L Dingwall-Fordyce, C C O Lucknow, aged 23 years.
FOY—November 4, at Lyallpur, of fever, Teddy, the dearly loved eldest child of Mrs and Mr E R Foy, Punjab Irrigation, aged 4 years and 1 month.
HAMILTON—November 12, at Gorakhpur, Henry Hamilton Major, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, Recruiting Staff Officer for Gurkhas, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1900.

LORD ROSEBERY, in his Rectorial address at the Glasgow University, was in a prophetic mood when he told his hearers that the twentieth century would be a period of keen, and almost fierce international competition, and the nation must become more business-like and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen. It was no idle prophecy, but one towards whose fulfilment every sign of the time portends. Whether every man shall learn to bear arms, or what proportion of the male population shall do so, we may expect to hear when the reform of the Army is taken in hand. Providence and the occasion can only produce statesmanlike ability. But international mercantile competition is more directly in the hands of the people and any failure on the part of Great Britain to hold her own in the markets of the world is as much attributable to the working man as to his master, and more to both than to any action, or inaction, on the part of Government. Government consuls indicate the directions in which trade can be developed, the markets which offer special facilities for particular classes of trade, but British merchants have waxed fat and grown indolent. Manufacturers are still able to make enough for all their necessities and see no necessity for enterprise. Even if they did the phenomenal obstinacy of the British workingman would pull against them. The artisan has received practical warnings on countless occasions. Fresh illustrations of his suicidal attitude in labour disputes are furnished day by day, and although he is educated as he never was before, and can read them for himself, he does not heed them. Labour leaders succeed only in persuading him that he works too long for too little pay. They never point out to him the progress of the foreigner. And when the workingman buys his daily paper it is not to the market and commercial reports that he turns his attention but to the "latest sportin' and bettin'." A striking instance of the manner in which alien competition affects him is furnished in a cartoon in the latest received number of "Commercial Intelligence" in which Brother Jonathan is shown shouldering out John Bull, in his own new territory, placing his engines and rolling-stock at the Cape and at Cairo and setting up his bridges at Atbara. We have another instance nearer home—that furnished by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and their placing of contracts for locomotives. The Commissioners sanctioned the purchase of 150 wagons and nine locomotives. The Commissioners' London Agents were directed to invite tenders, and on the 5th instant they cabled that the lowest tender was £172 for covered and £178 for open wagons. The last lot of covered wagons purchased in December, 1897, cost £117 each. The advance in price was consequently 50 per cent. which was unaccountable. The Vice-Chairman thereupon cabled that the Commissioners could not afford such prices, and the Commissioners' agents invited tenders from America. The lowest English tender, that of Neilson, Reid and Company, at £1,545 and nine months' time, and the lowest American from the Pittsburgh Company at £1,260 free on board at New York or £1,378 at Calcutta, in six months' time. It thus appeared the English quotations exceeded the American by £285 or 23 per cent. in price and by 50 per cent. in time.

There is no sentiment in business, a fact which Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. brought home to British traders the other day in explaining recent South African contracts. Lord Kitchener has been compelled to place orders for the building of bridges and the supply of rolling-stock for the Transvaal in American hands. The explanation is communicated to a home paper by a correspondent who says that, through Colonel Girouard, the Military Director of Railways in South Africa, Lord Kitchener called for tenders in all the manufacturing centres of Europe and America, but was reluctantly compelled to accept an American tender, because the price was considerably lower than that of any English manufacturer. Moreover, the time of delivery guaranteed by the American firm was one-third of the best British tender. If Trade did not follow the Flag there would be little justification for war and it is only reasonable to expect that the lion's share of trade in South Africa shall fall to British traders. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the American Railroad King, is reported to have said the other day:—"The British manufacturer must take a back seat for the American. I have information which makes me certain that the industrial enterprises of the United States will profit more by the general renovation and development after the Boer war than will the British. We make better goods; and if we don't, we know how to go after business and get contracts—which is just as good." That is where American and foreign competitors get the advantage. They do not make better goods; nor in most cases do they make goods of anything like equal quality. But they do know how to go after business and how to get contracts, which for the trader, if not for the customer, is not "just as good," but better. They place in the market goods infinitely inferior to ours and resort to all manner of devices to palm off their goods as British. The reports on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act speak to that, in each succeeding issue. But there is a demand for cheap kutcha articles which "will do all that is wanted of them," but the British manufacturer holds it to be beneath his dignity to make them and the foreigner fills his pockets while the British manufacturer becomes impoverished. We do not for a moment suppose that the Calcutta Port Commissioners imagine their American rolling-stock will be of such excellent workmanship and durability as that they could have obtained in England. But when there is a saving of 23 per cent. in price and 50 per cent. in time to be gained by going to America, how can we blame them? Commercial critics at home will make much of Calcutta's lack of patriotism. But Australia is equally guilty. A New York journal declares that there is no foreign market using as much American hardware as Australia.

Our commercial contemporaries at home endeavour to show that the explanations offered by South Africa, by India and by Australia for placing orders with the American and the foreigner will not hold water, and we must congratulate Mr. Henry Sell's paper on collecting such an amount of information for the purpose of demonstrating the supremacy of the British manufacturer. That organ quotes the smart piece of work claimed to have been done by Messrs. J. Westwood and Co., of Millwall. The firm received an order to supply a span for the Hope Town Bridge, in Cape Colony, which was blown up by the British force for strategical reasons in the early days of the campaign. That span was ready for shipment, just eighteen days after receipt of the order, and the makers regard it as satisfactory proof that in bridge building England has no cause to fear her rivals. Messrs. Kerr Stuart and Co., in four working days, manufactured, painted, packed and loaded into trucks five miles of railway with steel sleepers, two locomotives and twenty-four ballast wagons, the bulk of that material being actually shipped within the four days. The world's record in bridge-building is also claimed by England to have been made by the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, Ld., Wednesbury. The company gave a promise that the Tugela Bridge should be executed, "not from stock designs as the Americans would do," but to any design the Government might decide upon in the short space of six weeks. In three weeks, or half the time allowed under the contract, the bridge was ready. This smart piece of work is said to form a world's record in bridge building. Mr. Sell's journal some time ago, when writing of the Atbara bridge, stated that the English tenders were thrown out, because their American rivals were favoured by the Egyptian War Office, and now it asserts that America gets South African contracts, because all Colonel Girouard's railway experience was gained in Canada, which explains his partiality for American material. Yet in another column a Montreal correspondent gives it as his opinion that one great reason why English manufacturers do not make greater progress in capturing the Canadian market is that orders are not filled with sufficient promptness. Canada's experience resembles that of Calcutta. We do not know yet whether Lord Rosebery extended his remarks on the subject of mercantile competition. Perhaps, in an address to University men it might have been somewhat out of place; but his remarks should have been addressed to both employer and man, to the trader as well as manufacturer, and the necessity for co-operation forced home to them. The growing indolence of the labouring community is almost equalled by that of the mercantile, and though we show our rivals on occasion that England is master, those occasions are too rare, and unless the keen, almost fierce, character of international competition, of which Lord Rosebery spoke, be fully realised, Britain will find herself very much behind.

MOST people who find a difficulty in following Mr. Micawber's advice, to live on the right side of their income, would welcome any agency that would relieve them of the task of trying to make ends meet and at the same time keep their pockets well supplied. The idea that the Court of Wards is especially designed for that purpose seems to have taken hold of a good many owners of insolvent estates in the Central Provinces. In the most recent report of the operations of the Court, there are some instructive remarks on this point by the various Deputy Commissioners. Regarding the Chhattisgarh Division Captain MacNabb observes that there is an idea abroad that once under the Court of Wards a proprietor is sure of a handsome allowance and freedom from all personal trouble. Wards whose estates are hopelessly involved have no inclination to cut their coat according to their cloth but expect to be allowed to make a great display. The belief that the Court exists as a mysterious bountiful provider is supported by district managers who make excessively liberal allowances to indebted wards. Impecunious proprietors of petty estates throw themselves into the arms of the Court, confident that it will find financial resources where none exist. In the Chhattisgarh Division the Court is encumbered with numbers of small estates of no importance whatever, and the Deputy Commissioner has been driven to refuse to recommend any more of these estates being taken up. He is also bent upon cutting down the grants to owners of impoverished estates under the management of the Court. In reference to Narsinghpur, in the Nerbudda Division, we are told that applications for estates to be taken under Government control are too often made when the properties are hopelessly involved and the owners find themselves unable to face their creditors any longer. Applications of that kind made during the year under report were all rejected. Tenants, too, seem to be guided by the conduct of the proprietors. Although there were large remissions of rent on account of distress many who could pay had to be sued, while others would neither cultivate their fields nor meet their liabilities.

In many districts a better class of managers is much required, but the pressure of famine work has delayed the provision of a more intelligent and better paid staff. The dismissal of a manager at Saugor for malpractices and the conviction of another manager in Wardha for embezzlement have however shown the urgent need of a change in the character and pay of the men employed in the important positions of district estate managers. The reports under review deal with the year 1898-99. They are twelve months behind time and their belated appearance is the subject of sharp comment by the officiating Chief Commissioner who, while recognising that the delay was largely the result of the pressure of famine work, hopes that this is the last occasion on which he will be called on to pass orders on the results of one year when the reports for the succeeding year are already due. The estates reported on number 173, the year's income from which amounted to Rs. 16,28,154 or over a lakh and a half less than in the preceding year of 1897-98. The most serious falling off in the items of income was in rentals, the receipts from that source being Rs. 8,92,724 Rs. 1,75,390 less than in the previous twelve months. Considering that the crops were much below the average the collections were regarded as satisfactory. The expenditure on the estates amounted to Rs. 14,36,762, a sum less by over two lakhs than that expended in the previous year. In Saugor, Damoh and Hoshangabad large remissions of Government revenue were necessary, but the fact that the reduced demand was not in all cases paid gives rise to the justifiable remark in the official resolution that it is not right that a ward's estate which is in a solvent condition should be allowed more grace than would be shown in the case of a private estate. It is reported that in one instance in the Hoshangabad District in which no remission had been deemed necessary not a rupee of land revenue was paid. That, it will be agreed, was not a good example to defaulting malguzars, but it is quite in keeping with the idea that the man whose estate is under the management of Government is a highly favoured person, one of whose privileges is to let his creditors whistle and wait.

THE extent of litigation has come to be a fair test of the prosperity of the people. In Burma last year the number and value of civil actions at law rose considerably, a fact which is attributed to the continued prosperity of the Province and an increasing volume of trade. Further proof of the growth of wealth is afforded by the character of the suits. While mortgage suits decreased the great rise in litigation was due to claims for money or portable property. There were 54,257 regular suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Burma during 1899 against 51,075 in 1898. With the exception of a few districts the increase was general throughout the upper and lower parts of the province. Excessive delay in the disposal of cases is always a feature of reports on the administration of the Courts, but in one district of Burma litigants seem to prefer the agony of suspense to a quick despatch of their causes. In Thonga the Government appointed Civil Myooks to devote all their time to the trial of civil cases in the place of officers who could only give a portion of their time to the work. The surprising result followed of a decline in litigation not through any access of reasonableness on the part of disputants, but apparently because the reform was unpopular. It has been ruled that Civil Courts in Upper Burma have no jurisdiction in cases involving the occupation of State Land and this has naturally led to a decline in the number of suits for immovable property. In regard to the average duration of suits which showed a tendency to increase, it is hoped that this state of affairs will be remedied by the new Lower Burma Courts Act. It is also proposed to reduce delays, by relieving Deputy Commissioners, whose revenue and other work is increasing, of all civil cases. The number of appeals in the Province last year rose from 4,614 to 4,689.

THE latest news from Waziristan is to the effect that the Mahsud Maliks are making a show of endeavouring to get in the fine demanded by the Indian Government for the misdeeds of the tribe. They evidently realise that the blockade will mean bad business for them.

THE Earl and Countess of Jersey left last night for Hyderabad by the Raichur mail train.

BOTH the yacht races of Saturday, having finished at Hog Island, their result will be given in to-morrow's issue.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C. I. E., presided at the annual meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday last. After the election of members of the managing committee for the ensuing year, Mr. Nanabhai A. F. Moos, Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, read an intresting paper on "Earthquakes." The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

A NEW Health Officer for Bombay has been selected by the committee of the Municipal Corporation in the person of Dr. John Andrew Turner, M. B., D. P. H., Cambridge, at a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500. In consequence of Dr. Joseph Priestley, who was at first selected by the committee, having expressed his inability under medical advice to take up the post, the Corporation entrusted the same committee with the task of selecting another candidate, and their choice has fallen upon Dr. Turner. He is forty-one years of age and possesses considerable experience of the duties of a health officer; and having visited India and Africa, is acquainted with the climatic conditions. In reply to a telegram from the committee, Dr. Turner has intimated his willingness to take up the post of Health Officer in Bombay.

THE Maharaja of Bikanir is on his way back to India from China.

WITH reference to an enquiry by the Secretary of State, the Government of India have estimated the cost of raising three new regiments in India at Rs. 3,60,000 plus £29,000 yearly for maintenance.

OWING to sickness in the Durham Light Infantry at Mandalay, it is proposed to send the Royal Fusiliers from Nuserabad and Neemuch to Burma at once, replacing the latter by a wing of the Connaught Rangers from Meerut.

THE construction of the railway from Kushalgarh to Kohat having been sanctioned two companies of Sappers and Miners will be employed on the work. One of them will probably be No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners from Rawalpindi.

AS great difficulty is expected in obtaining labour for building the militia posts in northern and southern Waziristan during the Mashud Waziri blockade, it is likely that the 23rd Pioneers from Mian Mir may be employed on building these posts.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the grant of concessions as for field service, but excluding batta, to all troops to be employed in connection with the Mahsud-Waziri blockade. Troops which do not leave their cantonments will not be entitled to any concessions.

MR. T. HIGHAM, Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. D., takes three months' leave to Europe at the beginning of December. Mr. C. W. Odling, Secretary in the P. W. D., North-West Provinces and Oudh, will officiate, and on Mr. Higham's return in March will himself go on six months' leave.

A ROGUE elephant with one tusk frequents the village named Datialbari and others in the Gerua mauza of the Nowgong District. The animal is doing considerable damage to crops, and is dangerous, as he has already killed one man and maimed two others. A reward of Rs. 50 is, therefore, to be given to any one who rids the district of the elephant.

SIMLA SEASON CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

SILENTLY, one by one, the yellow leaves have fallen, till the walnut-tree, at my window, stands bare in the still crisp air. Silently in the chill sunshine the crysanthemums have shrivelled, their gorgeous yellows and purples fading into withered uniformity. The ever-green oaks and deodars alone defy the frost. They make a striking contrast to the mellow red of the Virginia creeper that covers the hill sides, in its fading, with masses of richest colour. The wild cherry, solitary in the forest, chooses this season for a display of blossom. But its great pink masses of flower are uncanny in the end of autumn, the blighted progeners of a fruit so bitter that it is difficult to identify its connection with the civilized cherry. A few of the Government offices are still open. A belated secretary or two haunts the Mall. But the season is over. In another fortnight the last of the civilian element will have departed, flown swallow-wise to Calcutta, where the Legislative Council shortly reassembles.

The Simla season has been an eventful one. It began in the shadow of the worst famine of the century, with war in South Africa at its height, and anxiety and gloom for everybody. Its opening days were saddened by the death of the Commander-in-Chief, as its close has been clouded by the demise of the Maharajah of Patiala, the principal ruling Chief of this part of India. Simla during the past few months, has been the directing centre from which the despatch of the China Expedition has been organised. It is full, at this moment, of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are at the front. Beyond all this there has been a feeling of uncertainty in the air. There has been no permanently appointed head to the Army. The two great administrative posts at Army Head-quarters have been held by temporary men. On all sides the period has been a transitional one, and has borne the impress of impending changes.

Politically it has been full of moment. The season has seen the despatch of Imperial Service Troops on foreign service. It has witnessed India aiding the mother-country with over thirty thousand troops abroad. At home the period has been one of noteworthy events. Prominent amongst its occurrences has been the initiation of a new and enlightened plague policy that has changed the whole system of combating the epidemic. No less important has been the great land measure, passed into law by the Legislative Council, for dealing with the growing evil of indebtedness in the Punjab. The season closes with an impending blockade of the biggest and most troublesome of India's trans-border neighbours on the Derajat frontier. These are the land-marks. It is not necessary to fill them in with such incidents as the cholera epidemic and the re-armament controversy, to realise how great a time of stress it has been.

Curiously enough, with all this doing, the ordinary mem saheb would find yet another reason for describing the past Simla season as a remarkable one, despite the depressing influences at work. Despite the absence of a large proportion of the masculine element in China, in South Africa and on plague and famine duty, never before has a summer seen so many weddings or so many engagements in Simla. It has been almost an epidemic; so fast has it spread and so wide-reaching has been the area of operation of the influence at work. Epidemic or no; it has been the one bright feature in an otherwise gloomy period—a feature fraught with permanent happiness, I trust, for as many couples as there have been announcements made.

NEW HEALTH OFFICER FOR BOMBAY.

THE second report of the Committee of the Corporation for the selection of a new Health Officer reads as follows:—

The Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 25th June, 1900, to report on applications received for the post of Health Officer, which, in view of Dr. Joseph Priestley being unable to accept the appointment, has been asked by Corporation Resolution dated the 5th November, 1900, to submit a fresh recommendation from among the applications already received, beg to recommend that Dr. John Andrew Turner, M.B., D.P.H. (Cambridge), be appointed Executive Health Officer under section 74 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, as amended by Act II of

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE NAVAL COMMAND.

RISING IN KANSU.

COUNT WALDERSEE'S POLICY.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Battleship Glory sails for China on the 21st inst. and that Admiral Seymour's term will be extended until the difficulties in China are arranged.

It is rumoured at Peking that a Mahomedan rebellion has started in Kansu.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

There are growing complaints at Washington regarding Count Waldersee's military action round Peking, which is considered excessive and calculated to exasperate the Chinese.

A semi-official German statement regarding the military situation in China says that the forces at the disposition of Count Von Waldersee are inadequate to pursue the Chinese Court and that it is important to secure winter accommodation for the troops, the aim of the operations in Chihli being practically achieved.

The Japanese Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg being interviewed, advocated the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Peking, which he said Japan intends directly the strength of the Legation Guards is decided upon.

Sheng Taotai and Wu-ting-fang circulate what purports to be a fresh Edict condemning Prince Tuan and others to the penalties previously announced.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is stated that Count Waldersee has complained to St. Petersburg of the Russian abandonment of the railway from Taku to Tongku.

Several foreign warships are at Naukio.

It is believed that a protest is intended against the sending of supplies to Singun-fu.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Count Waldersee on the 15th inst., received Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang in the Imperial Palace at Peking. He demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the vicinity of the occupied territory and promised them to discontinue expeditions.

The Chinese state that a certain Power has demanded leave to place troops on the hill overlooking Canton.

The Cantonese fear French designs.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RAILWAYS AGAIN CUT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Boers have cut the railway in twenty places south of Kimberley.

Boer commandoes are trekking south from Bushveldt.

The residents of Standerton district are rejoining their commandoes.

Vryheid is practically besieged.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sixty-five of Lumsden's Horse have left Pretoria and are returning to India on urgent private affairs, paying their own passages.

The British have re-occupied Klerksdorp unopposed.

Lord Roberts reports various successful minor encounters in the Transvaal.

Over four hundred Inniskilling Fusiliers, most of whom have fought under General Buller, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to South Africa. Strong details of the Cameronians have also been ordered to be in readiness to proceed there.

Sharp fighting took place at Edinburg, south of Bloemfontein, on the 14th inst. The Boers were attempting to cut the railway and were repulsed, losing 75 killed and wounded.

Although the Boers lose considerably in frequent skirmishes, here and there, their active hostility seems unabated.

The railways and all depots are now strongly guarded but wide stretches of country remain open to raiding.

Many Boers in the Herdelberg district have taken refuge in the town to escape the orders of the Commandant to rearm under pain of death.

Another commando has appeared in the Thabanchu district and cannon firing has been heard in that direction.

Lord Kitchener and staff have arrived at Marityburg and gone to Ladysmith.

A WELCOME FOR THE COLONIALS.

A National Committee is being formed to entertain the Colonial contingents in January.

A party of invalided Colonials from South Africa, including men from the Indian and Ceylon volunteer contingents visited Windsor Castle yesterday, and were inspected by the Queen in the Waterloo Chamber.

Her Majesty addressed the men and thanked them for their loyal services, and wished them Godspeed.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Canada has decided that Strathcona's Horse shall be a permanent regiment as the nucleus of a Mounted Infantry Corps for service in the North-West.

PLAGUE IN CAPE COLONY.

Seven cases of plague have occurred among natives near King Williamstown and three proved fatal.

The infection is ascribed to Indian camp followers.

MR. KRUGER IN EUROPE.

Arrangements for Mr. Kruger's reception at Marseilles are assuming the character of a nationalist "anti-semite" demonstration.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AKRI, Nov. 17.

Their Excellencies and suite arrived at Chor this afternoon and stopped to shoot in the Dhands. Mr. James and Mr. Lucas, Deputy Commissioner, met them. After a successful day the party arrived at Akri, at six o'clock this evening, and were met by the local officials and native gentry from the surrounding talukas.

The landing stage near the railway station was decorated with the usual red cloth, flags and bunting. To his Excellency, who looked very well, were presented Messrs. Dunn, Robertson and others on the platform.

This being the first passenger train on the new line much interest was evinced by the local population, especially as the first passengers were the distinguished guests referred to. The train made a splendid run at twenty miles an hour and was up to time.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ILLNESS OF MISS ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Miss Roberts is now out of danger.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

An agreement between Great Britain and Siam has been published, according to which Great Britain abrogates the schedule taxes in five sections of the 1856 Agreement on condition that the taxation on land held by British subjects, in Siam, nowhere exceeds similar taxation in Lower Burma.

LORD ROSEBERY AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

Lord Rosebery, in his Rectorial address at Glasgow, said that the twentieth century would be a period of keen and almost fierce international competition, and the nation, he said, must become more business-like and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen.

THE ACCIDENT AT BAYONNE.

The Peruvian Minister was among the killed in the accident to the Paris-Madrid Express.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

While the Emperor William was driving in an open carriage at Breslau, yesterday, a woman threw a hatchet at him, which struck the carriage but nobody was hurt.

The woman was arrested and the doctors say she is insane.

HONOURS FOR SERVICE IN EGYPT.

Major Peake, Royal Artillery, has been gazetted Companion of St. Michael and St. George for services in Egypt.

THE ILLNESS OF THE TSAR.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The latest bulletin states that the Tsar is sleeping fairly well and his general condition is good but his temperature, yesterday, was 100·5.

It is currently stated that the Tsar's illness is largely due to overwork rendering him more susceptible to disease.

The Tsaravitch, who is staying in Denmark, has started for Russia.

THE SECRET OF THE NEW FRENCH GUN.

The Americans have secured the plans of the new French gun.

It is stated that an officer inspected the gun legitimately and is able to reproduce it from memory.

GERMAN IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

The German Ironclads Kaiser, Wilhelm and Kaiser Freiderich have collided when entering Kiel harbour and both are slightly damaged.

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, arrived here to-day.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MILITARY TRANSPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The Secretary of State has the approved proposals of the Government of India for the improvement of the transport service in India. The main features of the scheme are the establishment of a registration staff of the officers to work in the districts and to provide machinery for the collection of transport, the formation of twelve permanent cadres of mule corps, and nine cadres of camel corps, under the Silladar system, also cadres of two pony cart trains, so as to admit of expansion. The increase to place on the strength amounts to twenty-six officers, 55 warrant and non-commissioned officers, 273 native officers and non-commissioned officers, 292 veterinary assistants, artificers and clerks, 4,400 drivers, 2,143 camels, for the cadres of corps and 506 ponies. The regimental transport will be furnished by the existing transport, the cadres of the proposed corps, when expended, furnishing the divisional and general transport.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A SIGNALLER.

POONA, Nov. 18.

A murder took place near the station of Salarwadi, on Friday last, of a signaller, named Luxia. The driver of the train coming to the Poona side finding the signal was not right pulled the train, and on going to the signal-box found Luxia lying on a stone insensible with his head smashed with a stone weighing about twenty seers. Nana who was working with him when arrested confessed to the near magistrate to have committed the foul deed.

ARREST OF THE MOHOL DACOITS.

Three men who committed dacoity recently on the Mohol Station, by robbing and maltreating the station-master, his wife and other relatives, were brought to Sholapur, and will be shortly placed before the Assistant Collector. The police have discovered the leader of the gang and arrested him with another man in Moglai country.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM THE GERSOPPA FALLS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HONAVAR, Nov. 17.

Leaving the Gersoppa Falls, yesterday afternoon, about 4 p.m., his Excellency the Viceroy and party spent the night at Gersoppa village, where they were well taken care of by Mr. Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police, and, starting early this morning arrived at Honavar, at 9 a.m., and at one o'clock embarked again on the R. I. M. S. Clive. A start will be made about noon for Cochin, which should be reached to-morrow afternoon at about four o'clock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Lieut.-Col. Jervis, I. M. S., 7th Bombay Infantry, is granted an extension of leave at home to the end of June next.

Lieut.-Col. Withall, 13th Bombay Infantry, is granted one month's extension of leave.

Captain Belli-Bivar is permitted to return to duty.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENTSHIP.

Colonel Deane has gone to Kashmir where he takes over the Residentship from Sir A. Talbot, who retires.

GREEN TEA FOR AFGHANISTAN.

Advices to-day, from Seistan, state that Seth Suliman, merchant from Quetta, has sold during the past year fifty camel-loads of green tea to the Afghans, at Birpasd (Birgand) Khorrassan.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India :—Captain A. H. D. Creagh, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry ; Captain W. C. H. Bunbury, 40th Regiment Bengal Infantry ; Captain E. P. Lang, 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry ; and Lieut. J. H. W. Morgan.

Captain A. F. Randolph, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to be a Station Staff Officer in the Madras Command, vice Major Sharpe resigned.

Colonel L. W. Christopher is to be Commissary General in Chief with the temporary rank of Major-General, vice Major-General T. F. Hobday vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. P. Hawkes to be Commissary General.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Lyons Montgomery to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, vice Colonel L. W. Christopher, vacated on completion of the tenure of his appointment.

Major H. S. G. Hall is to be Assistant Commisary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, vice Lieutenant A. N. Hood, who has resigned.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Alexander Charles Fraser, Royal Irish Regiment ; and Second-Lieutenant Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard, Cheshire Regiment.

The following promotions are made subject to her Majesty's approval :—Messrs. Arthur Keith Hudson, Harry Summer Garratt, George Murray Rolland, Charles Levenge Gregory Bernhard, Oswald Roe, John Herbert Lloyd, Charles Richard, Johnson Lenox, Theobald Hay, James Robert Kennedy, Harry Gilbert Peyton, Beville Thomas, Ian Drever.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, 45th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, substantive pro tem, vice Lieutenant S. R. Davidson.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, is posted on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Monsieur Homery, Chancellor of the French Consulate at Bombay, as in charge of the Consulate during the absence of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski.

Captain E. LeMesurier is posted as an Assistant to the Resident, Kashmir.

Captain R. B. Berkeley is posted as Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar.

Lieutenant H. A. K. Mough is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. H. Blakesley is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Political Agent and is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent, on return from furlough, is posted as First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Captain S. F. Bayley, on return from special leave, is posted as Political Agent in Bagelkhand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Ducane Smithe is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Phillips, Executive Engineer, is retransferred to State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Mr. J. S. Hewett, Superintendent of Telegraphs, has reverted to the post of Assistant Superintendent.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan during the absence on privilege leave of H. S. Barnes.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Resident in Kashmir, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot, subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan as Consul-General for Persia at Bombay, vice Haji Mahammad Khan Kashef-es-Sultanet.

The services of J. G. Lorimer are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. T. C. Edwards is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. B. Wood.

Captain K. D. Erskine is appointed, on return from furlough, Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

Captain P. J. A. Spence is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harrington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), is posted temporarily as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

Lieutenant H. Holmes, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

During the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington Major H. E. Drake-Brackman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is posted, on return from furlough, as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

Major R. Shore, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Agency Surgeon, substantive pro tem, vice Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), and during the employment in South Africa of Major W. R. Edwards, Indian Medical Service (Bengal).

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

An important letter has been addressed by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding a proposal to increase and popularise the circulation of currency notes. After referring to the steady development in the circulation of currency notes since 1812, when the Government paper currency was established, replacing the notes of the Presidency banks, the letter states :—

During this period of nearly 40 years the statutory conditions under which notes have been issued have remained substantially unchanged. The number of circles and sub-circles has been altered, the original number being three, and the present number eight, but the office of issue (in the notes issued from the four principal offices, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon) and the office of issue or correspnding principal office (in the case of notes of the four sub-circles, Allahabad, Lahore, Karachi, Calicut), are still as in 1852 the only places at which cash can be legally demanded for notes. The orders regarding the encashment of notes at Treasuries are that, although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes presented at a Government Treasury, the Government desires that this accomodation be given when convenient. Accordingly whenever a Treasury Officer is satisfied that no inconvenience can be caused to the Treasury by the encashment of any notes likely to be presented, a placard in English and the vernacular notifying that he is prepared to give cash for notes should be exhibited in some conspicuous place. Care should be taken that no corrupt or undue preference be shown to any individual. But a purely optional concession of this kind is liable to be withdrawn at the moment when its continuance is most needed for the purposes of trade. The letter states that under these conditions the gross note circulation has now reached an amount which probably represents about

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CIRCULATION OF COINED MONEY,

and is still increasing. While the Government of India feel that this is a result which may be received with great satisfaction, they are impressed with the great advantage of a more rapid development. If the general public would accept notes with something approaching their readiness to accept silver, many existing inconveniences would be obviated. A larger stock of gold or invested securities could be held in the Currency Reserve without difficulty, and the remittances of coin from one Treasury to another would be diminished, with a saving of expense and inconvenience. The advantages to trade of a fully developed note circulation are too obvious to require enumeration. It is the feeling that the existing conditions do not perhaps offer adequate facilities to the public which prompts the Government of India to raise this question. The present time is not opportune for immediate action. It may be taken that no greater facilities for cashing notes than at present could be given from the Currency Reserve without a redution in the invested portion thereof, a step which the Government could not contemplate, consequently any measure likely to be effective is almost certain to involve an additional call on the cash balances, and there is no hope in the early future of the cash balances being sufficient to admit of the Government throwing on them voluntarily an additional strain. But increased confidence in the Governments note issue, of which the increased circulation would be a proof, would of itself effect a reduction in the proportionate demand for cash, and might ultimately render it possible to carry on the administration with a smaller cash balance than is now found requisite to secure this result and other advantages. The Government may at some future time find themselves in a more favourable position than now in regard to available cash resources. The Government of India therefore think the question now raised may be suitably discussed to prepare the way for action in case it should become practicable.

THE MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR CONSIDERATION

by the Government of India are: (*a*) that notes of all Circles be made legal tender throughout India, instead of notes of each Circle being legal tender only within the limits of the Circle as present : (*b*) that Government should undertake to cash notes of any Circle at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay ; (*c*) that Government should experimentally undertake to cash notes of one principal Circle (say Calcutta) at all Treasuries in the province forming the Circle (say, Bengal) ; (*d*) that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes, *e. g.*, by undertaking to cash notes of Calcutta and Allahabad Circles at Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Patna or Benares, and those of Lahore Circle at Calcutta, Lahore and Delhi.

It is pointed out that the only objection to the first of these measures is that creditors might object to be compelled to receive notes for which they have not the right to demand cash at some centre not very far distant. The Government inquire what weight it is considered should be attached to this condition. The second of these measures would involve the Government in a somewhat serious responsibility, and though it might be useful to trade under certain circumstances, it is doubtful how far it would affect the permanent substitution of notes for coin, maintained throughout the twelve months. It would not appreciably affect the smaller trading classes, whose operations and trade connections are confined within a limited area. Their needs would be met by

THE THIRD PROPOSAL,

if the proposed concession was extended to its natural conclusion of encashment of notes of every circle at every Treasury in India ; it would mean, in fact, the abolition of the Circle system, and the acceptance in its place of an obligation which it is hardly conceivable the Government could safely undertake. If the experiment is not to be finally extended it is doubtful if it is worth making at all, for the proposal is of a kind which admits of no permanent middle course. It must either after trial be extended to all India or discontinued entirely. On the other hand the results of the experiment would have a certain value as indicating the extent to which the popularity of currency notes in this country is restricted by the existing limitations on encashment. The fourth suggested modification, though less radical, is more practicable. It involves a minimum of risk in the first instance with the possibility of extension. But it is a question whether any extension which did not completely alter the character of the measure by assimilating it to that last considered would have any real effect in increasing the popularity of notes.

The Government of India will be glad to be favoured with any suggestions which the Chamber may have to make on this question of popularising the use of currency notes. The proposals set forth and briefly examined above are not meant to be exhaustive. The subject is one which admits of much difference of opinion, and has not for many years been publicly discussed, and while bound to retain absolute freedom of action in the matter, the Government of India do not wish to place restrictions on the scope of the discussion.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN D. L. MALLABY, R. E., Military Works Services, is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Command on return from leave.

Captains A. L. C. McCormick and G. E. Hingston R.E., are posted to the Military Works Services in the Bombay and Bengal Commands respectively.

Lieutenant Cardew, of the Dorset Regiment, died at Kassauli on the morning of the 6th instant, from abscess of the liver.

OWING to plague and the scarcity of supplies on some of the routes by which they would proceed, the movements in relief of the 4th and 20th Hussars at Mhow and Secunderabad have had to be cancelled.

The Indian Escort for Australia will muster at Deolali early this week under Colonel Peyton ; but the date of their sailing from Bombay is not yet fixed. Their stay in Australia seems likely to last for about three weeks.

The Secretary of State has been informed, in reply to an enquiry on the subject, that the Government of India estimate the cost of raising three new regiments in India at Rs. 3,60,000, plus the annual charges for maintenance.

THE CALCUTTA TEA MARKET.

FRIDAY'S Calcutta tea sale was a heavier one than last week, about 20,800 packages being printed, of which about 15,800 were sold, the balance being either withdrawn or registered. A large portion of the offerings consisted of very poor and undesirable teas, difficult of sale, and the rates dropped from three to six pies. Good teas with flavour, particularly from Assam and the Dooars, were keenly competed for and sold well. Good teas are wanted badly on this market and will fetch fair prices, but the outlook for common rubbish looks gloomy. London is glutted, with it, and Calcutta has more than it can deal with. On Friday really common Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong was to be bought as low as 3 annas per pound, which cannot cover the cost, and concerns producing such rubbish will have a sorry balance sheet to show at the end of the season.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KASHMIR.

IMPROVEMENTS in internal administration and material prosperity follow when there is an absence of intrigue in a Native State, and says the Lahore paper, all observers who have watched Kashmir agree in thinking that affairs in Kashmir have improved during the last few years, a result in great part due to the tact, aided by an intimate knowledge of Oriental character and language combined with sympathy with Oriental Princes and people of the retiring Resident. One of the first things which Sir Adelbert Talbot did was to advise the introduction of a remunerative industry and the curtailment of unnecessary expenditure so as to improve the finances. The revival of the silk industry, which we believe is already yielding a fair revenue, is entirely due to him, and experts consider that it has a great future before it. The customs revenue of Kashmir was formerly farmed out at a heavy loss to the State and Sir Adelbert's advice and support in the organisation of a State Customs Department met with great opposition, but results have shown that this wise policy has made the State a gainer by nearly six lakhs of rupees a year. The conversion of the State coinage into British currency has given an impetus to trade and has removed a source of annoyance and loss to everybody. The fiscal administration of the country has been considerably improved by the maintenance of the policy laid down by Mr. Lawrence of doing away with the collection of revenue in kind. The people of Srinagar had long enjoyed the privilege of cheap food provided below the market rate by the State and requiring a corrupt machinery for the collection of grain from the cultivators and its subsequent sale. The last year of Sir Adelbert's office in Kashmir has seen the complete abolition of this practice : while as he retires he has the satisfaction of knowing that the recent visitation of cholera has tested the sanitary improvements of recent years and showed that these too tell the same tale of progress and greater security for the lives and interests of the people.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION AT KARACHI.

THE Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India assembles at Frere Hall, Karachi, at 11 a.m., on the 26th instant and subsequent days, with a view to decide on the need or desirability of a direct broad-gauge connection between Karachi and Calcutta, *viâ* the Shadipalli-Balotra-Marwar junction and Bara, and questions incidental thereto. The Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce met on the 13th instant, with the object of placing before the Commission the best available evidence to guide them in coming to a conclusion and to bring together as witnesses those most competent to form reliable opinions. The matters brought under notice as evidence will be given on the following points :—(*a*) The present amounts and probable development of local traffic on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, the effect of irrigation on the districts served by the railway, and the probable development of trade in these districts ; (*b*) the costs and disadvantages of transhipment from one guage to another, *viz.*, the cost in money, delay, loss in handling, and inconvenience and loss arising from mixed shipments ; (*c*) the adaptibility, or otherwise, of Kiamari and the Kiamari wharves to the introduction of more than one gauge now or in the future ; (*d*) the desirability of looking ahead to a through standard gauge in connection with Calcutta *viâ* Marwar, Bara, Gcona, Kutni, etc. ; (*e*) the exact locality of the break of gauge ; and (*f*) the engineering conditions at the localities selected for a break of gauge. The following gentlemen have been selected by the Chamber to adduce evidence before the Commission :—Major Browne, R. E. Mr. V. E., De Bro Mr. C. E. S. Steele, Mr. W. H. Luca. Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. G. Owen, Mr. W. Dunn, Mr. J. S. Couper, Mr. J. Kenyon, Mr. A. Thole, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. W. W. Petri, Mr. Mathradas, and Seth Premchand.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY.

LORD WOLSELEY made an important speech on the 1st inst., at the 277th banquet of the Master Cutler of Sheffield. His Lordship, in responding to "The Land and Sea Forces of the Empire," recalled the days of Mr. Cardwell—"the greatest War Minister the country ever had." But for the reforms introduced by Mr. Cardwell and others it would have been impossible for England in any circumstances a year ago to have sent 7,000 miles the great, well-organised, disciplined, and well-provided army which had been fighting in South Africa. As time went on he hoped the Army and Navy would keep pace with modern ideas, that the officers would take care to study their profession and watch carefully what was being done in foreign countries, so that they might be able to keep the Army always on a level with the other great armies of the world. No doubt in the course of time we should have changes, and when we noticed the position of the great armies of the Continent, upon which, after all, our Army must be modelled, we were forced to compare the different conditions existing in France, Germany, and other great nations.

WHAT OTHER NATIONS DO.

Whatever those in charge of the military and naval forces considered necessary in the way of guns, fortifications, &c., to make the forces thoroughly efficient, that consideration came before all others. The whole energy of those nations, their whole resources, were turned to the one great point of putting the defences of the country in a state of efficiency. While not desirous of finding fault with the constitution of this country he might again say that when he, in charge of the purely military side of army organisation thought it necessary to point out that the Army was not strong enough, or the guns were old-fashioned and the fortifications defended by obsolete artillery, or other conditions of things which he thought were not what they ought to be, he was listened to attentively, but many times the answer was that these things were very desirable, but they had not the money to provide them. That was the common answer of all Governments. So long as he could remember the Commander-in-Chief might ask for things, but he did not get them.

AN ANOMALY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Looking back to his term of office now coming to a close he had only one complaint. It was that in the interests of the Army and the Empire when the man in the position of Commander-in-Chief, or any other high post, deliberately felt it was necessary to make great changes as regards such matters as he had mentioned, and when he felt that it was essential to make them, or when he laid before the Cabinet certain propositions which he thought essential for the safety and welfare of the Empire, he thought it a great pity that, according to the Constitution and the customs of public service, that information deliberately given by experts on the subject was not made known to the nation at large. He regretted that the nation was not taken into the confidence of the Queen's Ministers. He believed in the people's common-sense to judge between the specialist soldier who recommended the changes, and—might he say?—the Treasury who refused to pay for them.

A MATTER FOR PUBLIC ATTENTION.

He would not tread further on what was perhaps dangerous ground. He would merely say he had pointed out the weakest part of the armoury of the country. So confident was he in the good sense of the British people that he felt convinced it was only to be laid before them that they required a greater number of ships, a greater number of soldiers, or a different class of guns, or modern improvements, to make the Army and Navy efficient ; and if the public were fully told they would inquire into and believe in it, or else the man who made the recommendation would not have long to remain in his billet. The official would have to go, or the good sense of the people would insist upon providing the country with what the expert thought necessary. This was a serious matter, and he recommended the point to the attention of the public.

NEVEN'S OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS company opened at the Novelty Theatre on Friday night with an entertainment which has the merit of being varied. The bill is a triple one, the first part being a burlesque, called "Villikins and his Dinah," the second being a pronounced music hall variety show, and the last item being an "operetta" with the title of the "Barber of Bath." There was a fair house and the audience were appreciative. The songs introduced were acceptable and the artistes received a good share of applause.

A JACAL believed to be mad, managed to secrete itself unawares, under the organ in Holy Trinity Church at Karachi the other night and being locked in, did considerable damage to the altar-cloth and also to the vestry and other places in the Church. When discovered it was promptly shot.

IT has been requested that it may be made widely known that in consequence of the danger of plague being introduced into the Basim district of the Hyderabad Assigned territory, the annual fair at Dhanki Jagir, usually held from the 6th to 10th December, has been prohibited for this year.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

DEER STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

NOTES ON FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

By recognised custom the regular hunting season begins on November 1, on which date all cubs are promoted to the dignity of full-grown foxes, and men discard the undress kit which is legitimate before November for pink and topboots, leathers and tall hats. In 1900 cub-hunting was pursued with a sufficient measure of success. From time to time there were interruptions owing to drought and hard ground, but timely supplies of rain always enabled the campaign to be resumed, and in most countries an average number of cubs has been handled. From almost all districts a plentiful supply of foxes is reported, and although mange is still rather prevalent in some places, there are signs that it is abating. In regard to other matters, fox-hunting was never in a more prosperous state. There are in Great Britain and Ireland nearly 200 packs of foxhounds, and, in spite of a certain deterrent effect exercised by the war, masters have been forthcoming for each of them. Although in one country—Pembrokeshire—difficulties have arisen about wire, they have been adjusted, and there is good reason to believe that the exertions of the special committees to deal with this dangerous description of fencing are bearing useful fruit. Perhaps the most dangerous form that wire can assume is the single strand—probably barbed—which is run through a fence to mend or strengthen a weak place. The farmer may have put it up quite recently, so that it has escaped the vigilance of the members of the hunt, and if it be unmarked it is almost sure, sooner or later, to be the cause of a dangerous fall. The risk to life and limb is almost entirely obviated by erecting a piece of board painted red on either side, and this is neither an expensive nor a troublesome process.

The most important hunting changes that have to be recorded during the past year are the retirement of Lord Willoughby de Broke from the mastership of the Warwickshire Hounds and of Mr. Baird from the control of the Cottesmore. The resignation of Lord Willoughby was not unexpected, as he had been in bad health for some little time, but it was none the less widely regretted by all classes, and especially by the farmers, with whom he was most popular. His son, the Hon. R. G. Verney, succeeds to the mastership. Mr. Evan Hanbury has taken office with the Cottesmore, and the choice of the Hunt Committee has fallen on a good man ; nevertheless he will not find it easy successfully to replace such an extremely popular master as Mr. Baird. Mr. Wroughton has intimated his intention to give up the Pytchley Hounds at the end of the present season, and will take over the mastership of the Woodland Pytchley from Lord Southampton, who accepted office a year ago. Mr. Wroughton will be a serious loss to the country, as he has proved himself in all respects a thoroughly capable master and has shown first-rate sport during a long term of office. His successor has not yet been appointed. The news that Lord Coventry intends to resign the Mastership of the Backhounds is confirmed. He has filled the post for several years with conspicuous ability, and many first-rate runs, in which he took a prominent part, have been enjoyed during his tenure of office. The Duke of Leeds, now master of the Bedale, is mentioned as his probable successor. Many other changes—to the number of thirty or forty—have occurred in the constitution of hunts, but the more important are those set forth.

The home-coming of the City Imperial Volunteers recalls to one's mind that other corps of gallant fellows—the Imperial Yeomanry,—of whom the greater part are still in South Africa waging an arduous and unsatisfactory warfare. Their ranks were largely recruited from among fox-hunters, and even now, when so many months have elapsed since they sailed from England, there is probably not a hunt in the kingdom that is not represented at the front. The importance of their services has more than once been referred to by Lord Roberts, and it is quite worth while to point out that it was the training of the hunting-field that made them so useful. Hunting teaches men to be prompt to act on an emergency, to ride fearlessly yet with judgment and consideration for their horses ; it makes them hardy and resourceful, and encourages those manly qualities which are so valuable in time of war. The Imperial Yeomanry have deserved right well of their country, and it is to be hoped they will receive a fitting reception when they return home.

Beautiful hunting weather was associated with the Cottesmore fixture at Barrowden, an additional charm being found in the complete absence of the turbulent gales which have prevailed so frequently of late. Hounds roused a leash of foxes on Barrowden Heath and put in some useful work in and about the immediate district without getting very far away from where they found. Glaston Gorse was subsequently drawn blank, but it seems quite the fashion now for any small covert that yields a good show of foxes at the first time of asking to provide none at all on the occasion of a second visit. The opening meet of the North Warwickshire Hounds was held on Tuesday at Stoneleigh Park. Lord Algernon Percy's military duties at Malta prevented his attendance, and his colleague in the mastership, Mr. J. P. Arkwright, took his place. There was a large attendance of followers of the hounds. Lord Leigh entertained the company to breakfast, and Tom Carr, the chief whip, then took the pack over the Avon for Waverley Wood for the first run of the season.

But for hind shooting, which by the way is becoming more popular, the Highland sporting season is at an end. A glance at results is in a manner consoling ; indeed considering the circumstances there is not much cause for disappointment. The angler alone has had a very bad season. Grouse have been very numerous and on some moors record bags have been secured. Deer stalkers unfortunately fell upon evil times, though their record is not at all bad. The season closed somewhat earlier than usual. It is during the last week or ten days that most of the best heads are got ; so that some of the fine animals which in former years were grassed on these days are still monarchs of the glens. On the whole, stags were late in shedding the velvet and in most places late of rutting. Many old stags indeed were not clear of velvet at the beginning of September. The best head of the season has fallen to the rifle of Mr. Charles F. Young in Kinlail forest. This magnificent trophy is a 10-pointer with grand beam, beautifully curved and long point. The tips are really wonderful, massive and yet graceful. Without doubt this is one of the best 10-pointer specimens of a wild forest red deer which has been seen in the Highlands for a great number of years. Little behind Mr. Young's trophy is a beautifully wild and well-developed 13 points, grassed by Captain Sandeman in Glen Affaric. This head has splendid beam and long, elegant points. Altogether Glen Affaric has done very well this season, Sir Peter Walker, the lessee, having some fine stags to his own rifle. Some notes on other notable heads may be given. On Gleamore Mr. G. A. Cooper got a grand 14-pointer, rough in horn, imposing in beam, with excellent points. On the Reay Forest heads were scarcely up to former years, but Mr. A. H. Straker secured a charming and typical royal. One of the best heads of the season, a royal, was shot by Mr. Alexander MacGregor on Glenalladale, which has done well this season. Mr. D. H. Gibb had good sport at Cluanie, and one of his trophies, a royal, beats anything shot in the forest for many years. The Duke of Portland has had a successful season at Langwell, among a fine lot being a very good royal. As usual, Unoydart has a fine record, and, though this grand forest has not produced the premier head of the year, it has given one which is not far behind. This is a very beautiful 13-pointer, shot by Mr. A. S. Boulby. At Achnacarry, where good sport has been got, Mr. George Oddie brought down a splendid 14-pointer, and Mr. W. Weir, the lessee, a very fine royal. Sir William Ogilvy Dalgleish has had some good heads and excellent weights in his forest of Coulin. Gaick has done well, a 13-pointer being Mr. R. Hargreave's best trophy. Mr. Walter Shoolbred is always sure of good sport on his grand Wyvis Forest, and this year has been no exception. His first head is a splendidly wild 13-pointer with a span

of 34 inches. Mr. Walter Parrott has had an interesting experience. He brought down an excellent 11-pointer on the summit of Ben Wyvis, within 20 yards of the cairn marking the highest point. Stalking in Strathwaich, the Hon. John Boscawen shot a grand 13-pointer, and in Strathconan Captain Coombe killed two splendid stags, one a fine royal and the other a wild, well-developed 8-pointer. At Glenquoich, which is never behind with good heads, Lord Burton this season secured a beautiful royal and a 13-pointer—this latter a very perfect trophy.

By their victory over Everton at Nottingham on Saturday, the Forest retained their position in the League, to which they had succeeded in the previous week. They played on Saturday with a splendid dash right to the finish, and it was well in the second half before a score was made against them. They won comfortably by two goals to one. By an odd point the Forest team hold the lead over Aston Villa, while they are well ahead in the goal average, with a record of 20 goals to seven. Aston Villa are still going strongly, but against the excellent defensive work of the Wolverhampton Wanderers they were unable to do more than make a draw on Saturday. Newcastle United, like the Forest, have lost only one match, and with a clever win against Notts County they managed to keep their place among the leaders of the Championship. Without question they are an excellent team, but their goal average suggests a certain amount of lack in finish, for in nine matches they have only got 11 goals. Liverpool, who are just behind Newcastle, won another game; but neither of the Sheffield teams were successful. Preston North End were again beaten, and are now far down the table.

There have been several English Cup ties replayed during the past week, and in the case of Sittingbourne and Maidstone they are no "forrader," two-hour's play being unproductive of goals. They are still somewhat behind the record of Woolwich Arsenal and New Brompton, however, who met no fewer than five times in the qualifying competition, and then at the fifth attempt on the Gravesend ground New Brompton gained the only goal of the match. Hunslet and Denaby also met thrice. Working class clubs are often unable to raise a team for mid-week games, and thus it came about that Rhyl failed to fulfil their replay at Chirk, who are waiting for the next draw.

Devon gained their first victory over Yorkshire on Saturday, and it was a most substantial one. The Yorkshire forwards made a very fine show, but their backs were quite outclassed. As the Devon team can be strengthened it looks as if the County will make a very strong bid for the Championship this season. At the dinner following the match, the expressed Yorkshire opinion was that on their merits several of the Devonians ought to find their way into the International team. Elliott Vivyan, the Devenport Albion centre is going strongly for a place. On his present form, it is doubtful if there is a cleverer three-quarter in the Rugby Union ranks. A tragic incident occurred during the game, a middle-aged man, for years an enthusiastic follower of the Albion team drooping down dead from over-excitement.

Somerset at Bridgewater gained a victory over Hampshire by 10 points to nothing. It was entirely a forward game, and though the Westerners repeatedly swarmed on the Hants line they could not cross it, and Powys failed to kick a penalty goal from the easiest of positions.

While the Cambridge Soccer men were defeated by the Old Westminsters on Saturday, the Oxford Rugbyists suffered a crushing and totally unexpected beating from the Old Merchant Taylors. It is true that the latter had to be respected on their form against Newport and Blackheath, but they could not have been regarded as superior to the London Scottish, who were the victims of the Dark Blues. Meanwhile English—or rather metropolitan club form was made to look despicable in comparison to Welsh by the collapse of Blackheath before Newport. The Usksiders had not appeared to be so strong as Llanelly, and as the latter fell at Leicester there are signs of Blackheath's degeneration. A margin of ten points understates one's opinion of the difference between the London Scottish and the Harlequins, and, on the other hand, one cannot readily believe that Guy's Hospital were themselves in losing to Rosslyn Park by 20 points to 5.

Under Rugby rules on Tuesday, Merton on their own ground beat Magdalen by a goal and two tries to nothing. The tries were obtained by Howell, Shewell, and Horne. On the Balliol ground Corpus won a one-sided game by four goals and six tries to nothing by Balliol.—Trinity A. v. Oriel A.: On the Trinity ground Oriel proved successful by three tries to love.—St. John's v. Wadham: At Summertown St. John's won by two goals and four tries to nothing. Fisher (two) Bentley, McKean, Tordoff, and Darton gained the tries for the winners, and Barrett kicked the goals. In Tuesday's Rugby games Sidney beat Trinity Hall, on the Hall ground, by two goals and two tries to nil. King's and Magdalene played on King's ground, where the home team won by two tries to a penalty goal. The tries for the winners were secured by Simon and Hind, while Tomlinson kicked the goal for Magdalene. Selwyn and Emmanuel (second teams) met on the Amalgamation ground, where Selwyn won by two goals to nil. Under Association rules, Trinity Next, on their own ground, beat Clare by three goals to one. Wood (two) and Sparrow scored for Trinity, while Sherlock notched the point for the losers. Trinity Etonians and King's met on King's ground, where the Etonians won by one goal (obtained by Gordon) to nil. Trinity Hall beat Emmanuel, on the Hall ground, by four goals to one. Playing on Jesus ground the home team defeated Christ's by four goals to one. In League Division III. Peterhouse beat Trinity Harrovians, on the Amalgamation ground, by two goals to one. Bodington and Lucas scored for the winners and Powell for the losers.

The river was almost deserted on Tuesday afternoon, owing to the wretched weather that prevailed, a steady drizzle falling the whole time the crews were afloat. With only a couple of days to elapse before the races commence, those engaged in the Coxswainless Fours did their last spell of hard work. Balliol, the favourites, were out in charge of T. B. Etherington-Smith, and put in some good work. New were rowing better than heretofore, under the guidance of G. C. Bourne, and Christchurch have come on very much in the last few days. They did a course at about 30 per minute, N. G. Frank (Magdalen) directing operation. Magdalen, in the absence of the Rev. C. R. Carter, were coached by H. D. Steel (Balliol), and are expected to fight out the finish with Balliol. They rowed a course at 31, and gave a very satisfactory display. The steering showed marked improvement.

The final contest for the Northern Counties' water polo championship was spoiled in consequence of Everton having to take the water minus a player. In these circumstances it was not surprising to find Osborne again winning the championship. The Mancunians would doubtless have won in any event, but a twelve-goals-to-one victory is not what is looked for in a final between such opponents as Everton and Osborne. The game was played at Hyde, and the spectators were naturally disappointed at such a one-sided business.

BISHOP WELLDON, we regret to hear, has had a sharp attack of fever at Nagpur and was confined to his bed for two or three days. He had sufficiently recovered, however to hold a Confirmation Service on Thursday morning and appear in the afternoon at a garden party at Government House, where he met the European residents and the Rajahs and the Native gentlemen from the city. Raipur and Bilaspur having now been cut out of the tour programme. His Lordship proceeded direct to Asansole on Saturday.

IN spite of numerous reports to the contrary, it is certain that the Government of the N.-W. Provinces has issued no further orders in the court characters question. The general expectation apparently was that the Lieutenant Governor would make a declaration upholding the Allahabad construction of the Government Resolution and directing judicial courts in Oudh to receive plaints written in the Nagri character: but Sir Antony MacDonnell is evidently inclined to hope that conformity may be brought about in the practice of the two Provinces by the action of the judicial authorities themselves.

THE LATE MAX MULLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant a suggestion is made to the Hindus in general to give a practical form to their appreciation and admiration of the late Professor Max Muller's work in Sanskrit literature, and with great pleasure do I commend it to my Hindu brethren. It may be noted with some satisfaction that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of a committee, which was the outcome of last Sunday's meeting in Madhav Bag. The leaders in the Madhav Bag meeting are always foremost in meeting, and indeed they deserve their place there. But many of the public have wished them to be at least somewhat particular in giving practical form to their excellent sentiments, and it may be asserted with confidence that if they can bring themselves round to take the initiative—a by no means difficult thing for them to do—then proposals like this excellent one for erecting a statue to the almost beloved memory of the late Professor Max Muller would see their way to public support within a very short time. As to what your correspondent has said may I ask why he should particularise the Hindu community to take upon itself to erect a statue to the memory of the late Professor Max Muller. Is it not a service to the whole of India that he has so disinterestedly rendered! And may it not be said that all the ancient languages of the East owe him much, including, of course, that of our Parsee friends! Services like those of Professor Max Muller should be recognized by the human race and not one particular part of it. Hindus owe him much but his written books are the proud heritage of mankind.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. V. H. S.

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

THE returns of the foreign trade of India for the six months from 1st April to 30th September exhibit a heavy decline in the total value of exports and imports as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The value of the imports fell by over 2 1-2 crores, and that of the exports by a little under 6 1-2 crores: in all, a drop of nearly nine crores in the six months. In the case of the import trade this net decline is the resultant of unusually heavy fluctuations. In particular the imports of sugar more than doubled in quantity and nearly doubled in value. If the analysis is pushed still further, we find that the increase was not only in the imports from Mauritius, but in the beat sugar from Germany and Austria Hungary, against which the legislation of 1899 was directed. There was also a notable increase under metals. In the year preceding the imports of copper had dwindled to insignificance, but the current year has seen a marked recovery, the imports doubling in quantity and price—an unerring indication of improvement in the condition of the people. Iron and steel imports, which had fallen off in the previous year owing to the high prices prevailing, also recovered. The value of the imports of gold continued to increase, the comparative rise in the six months amounting to over 80 lakhs of rupees. On the other side, the most notable decline in the imports of merchandise took place in cotton piece goods, which show a drop of over two crores of rupees. The explanation is no doubt the lull after two unusually busy years in the Lancashire trade. There was also a fall of about a crore in the value of railway plant and rolling stock. On the whole the fluctuations in the direction of increase and decrease of imports would practically balance so far as merchandise is concerned: the net decline of over 2 1-2 crores is more than accounted for by a drop of some 2 3-4 crores in the imports of silver bullion. Coming to the export trade we find, as was to be expected, that the most marked decline took place in articles of food. The deficient harvest of 1899 was followed by a still worse failure last cold weather, the result being that the exports of wheat in the half-year amounted to less than 1,500 tons. The decline in value under this head is nearly four crores. Similarly the decline in the export of raw cotton, due to the meagreness of the cotton crop, which was a feature of last year's trade, is still further accentuated, the six months showing a comparative fall of over 2½ crores. On the other hand, the consequences of over-production in the Bombay mills, as well as of the paralysis of the China market, are seen in a decline of more than 2 1-2 crores in the value of the exports of cotton yarn. On the side of increase the most notable features are a rise of about a crore in opium exports and forty lakhs in jute. Finally, as much less silver came into the country, so much less went out, the exports falling roughly from 2 1-2 to 1 1-2 crores.

THE N. W. P. TENANCY BILL.

THE chief business at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the N. W. Provinces on Thursday was the introduction of the new Tenancy Bill for the N.-W. P. As this preliminary stage there was naturally little in the way of discussion or criticism, but the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Miller both made long and important speeches. The Chief Secretary described in detail the more important changes which it was proposed to make in the tenancy law, while Sir Antony MacDonnell discussed the broad principles upon which the amended Bill is founded. Declining to enter into antiquarian investigations as to legal traditions and the customs and practices of the people, His Honour claimed that changes in the law were demanded by equity and the circumstances of the time, and that the Bill laid before the Council was in no sense revolutionary. He pointed out that the landlords of the Provinces had in the last 15 years set their faces with increased determination against the growth of occupancy rights, while the tenants were more anxious than formerly to secure some sort of fixity of tenure. The result was that the same kind of difficulty had arisen as that which led to the abuses and agrarian outrages in Bengal before the Act of 1885 was passed, though fortunately the relations between landlord and tenant had not yet reached in the N. W. Provinces the acerbity which prevailed further east. The Bill had been devised to meet evils of a practical and growing character, and the proposals made had been very fully discussed with those whom they affected. Government believed that its own interests and the interests of the landlords and tenants ought to be identical, and that the laws governing the relations of the parties ought to admit of a speedy remedy for any divergence of interest which was found in practice. It was with this object that the revision of the fiscal and agrarian codes of the Provinces had been undertaken.

THE SIND SUCCESSION CASE.

A KARACHI correspondent says:—The hearing of the appeal in the Pir of Rohri's gadi succession case finished late on Friday evening before Mr. Batty, Judge of the Sadar Court. In the course of the concluding address of the appellant's counsel, Mr. Grey stated that, among other reasons, the importance of the case was its political aspect, and added that his client was entitled to sympathy as he had been illused and spoken of disparagingly, and had been represented by the other side as a disturber of the peace and a seditious person, at least to the Commissioner in Sind and others, in Colonel Mayhew's communications. This remark produced some sensation, and his Honor gently hinted to counsel that nothing like that had been said or represented by anyone or alluded to in Court by the other side, and that counsel was going out of his way in speaking of any charge of sedition. Mr. Gray, thereupon, withdrew these remarks. He, however, asked the Court to exercise its own judicial discretion as the representative of the ruling power and as having authority which in such matters the ruling power in this country before British rule and according to Mahomedan jurisprudence, in coming to a decision as to which of two parties was fit to be installed on the gadi. He also remarked that should the Court direct a regular election to be held, a vast majority of the people, including respectable relations of the elders, would be found on the side of his client. The Court reserved judgment.

CAPTAIN H. W. CAMPBELL, 18th Bengal Lancers, accompanies the Indian Contingent for Australia.

THE approval of the Secretary of State has been received to the raising of an additional (tenth) battery of Native Mountain Artillery. Also to the augmentation of the existing batteries of Mountain Artillery to the following strengths:—British Mountain Battery. (2-5 R. M. L.) 6 British officers, 141 European rank and file, 203 Native ranks, 53 followers, 153 Ordnance mules, 85 baggage mules; Native Mountain Battery—(2-5 R. M. L.) 8 British Officers, 132 Gunners &c., 203 Driver establishment, 101 followere, 5 ponies, 153 Ordnance mules, 80 baggage mules; Native Mountain Battery—(7-pr 200lbs,) 8 British officers, 124 Gunners &c., 177 Driver establishment, 101 followere, 5 ponies, 127 Ordnance mules, 80 baggage mules. It to be hoped that the military authorities will now contrive some designation less inept than that of "Native." which has adorned the ninth Mountain Battery for the last year. Taken all round the nomenclature of the majority of corps belonging to the Indian army is about as absured as it can be, and contrives to be descriptive of something with which as a general rule the unit described does not tally.

WHERE COAL IS CHEAP, AND WHY.

IT is not often that a meeting of shareholders is favoured with so informing a critic as Mr. W. R. Lawson, the well-known financial writer. As a proprietor of the Scottish Australian Investment Co., he observed at the gathering of proprietors that the last two years had been a prosperous period in the coal trade in every part of the world—except Australia. This was an anomaly for which he had never been able to find an explanation, and the board had failed to give him any information. Why coal in Sydney should be less than half the price of the article in Cardiff and at a lower quotation than in Japan he completely failed to understand. Why Sydney should be always supplied with coal, and every other part of the world in a state of famine, it baffled him to discover. The company was not altogether dependent on the Australian market. This, he considered, was not pushed so much as it might be. Why could not the company do more trade in the Far East? Beginning at Singapore, they might extend their operations to Hong Kong and Shanghai—three of the largest coal markets in the world. The company appeared to sit at Sydney and Newcastle, and did nothing more. The proprietors had been told that the company would have found a market in South Africa during the campaign, but that they could not get ships to carry the coal. It was a discredit to Newcastle, producing millions of tons of coal a year not to be able to carry its own products. In these days 8s. per ton was a ridiculous price. Coal was exported from America, Japanese coal came down to Singapore, it was sent from Borneo to Shanghai, and the only coal never heard of outside Newcastle was the Australian coal. In reply, the chairman strongly denied that the board had not been sufficiently alert, and he went on to explain that, while there was a most powerful combination between the workmen there was no unity among the colliery proprietors. If such arrangements were made, the conditions were always violated by underselling, discounts, or other methods. In regard to the current half-year, everything was going on most satisfactorily, and he thought the time was approaching when the shareholders might expect a larger dividend.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 19.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

251-2591-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchand Maneckchand—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

687-00—Madhawjee V—Ladha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

511-00—In person—Adam Badardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dama and vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-11835-00—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Soodick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

422-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David-Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co. Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

266-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.
68-2362-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheemanah Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
703-98—Captain and V—Pandilk Gungadhar Padey vs Luxmibai and others—Shamrao and M. Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatoorbhooj Rattansey and another—Captain and V.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcoverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soondersa—Mansuklal D and J.
2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

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WHAT BRITISH PEOPLE READ

CHIEFLY NOVELS.

In EDUCATIONAL WORKS Germany leads with 5442	POLITICAL ECONOMY Italy . . 2994	ARTS and SCIENCES Germany . 2938	BELLES LETTRES Germany . 2453
NOVELS England 2438	HISTORY France . 1164	TRAVEL Germany . 1139	POETRY & DRAMA France . 788

This Table shows the Departments of Literature in which each of the Great European Nations excels in point of Annual Production of New Books.

AIMLESS READING vs. PROFITABLE READING.

The statistics of the book trade show that in India novels constitute by far the greater porportion of new books that are sold. The demand for fiction is enormous. Every body buys novels. Everybody is eager to read a good novel. It cannot be denied that a good novel affords one of the most satisfactory forms of intellectual diversion. But there are novels—and novels. It is difficult to know what to choose and what to ignore. One very often has to depend on one's friends for advice as to whether a new novels is worth reading or not. That which pleases one person, of course, will not necessarily please you. You give, let us say, several hours of several days to a book, and at the end of it you say, "A jolly good story," or "Not up to what I thought it" or, as is often the case, you condemn the book and reprove yourself for having read it. In the latter event you have wasted your time. If you have bought the book, you have wasted your money. You feel like tossing it away as a worthless thing, but as the binding is pretty, you leave it on the drawing-room table, and your friends who drop in remark upon your excellent taste in books. You accept the compliment with a mental reservation.

Let us put the question frankly—of how many novels that you have read in the last three years can it be honestly said that they rewarded you for the time given to their perusal or for the money you paid for them? Be it understood that they have rewarded you only in the sense that they delighted you or added to your store of knowledge, or helped you on to a higher spiritual or intellectual ideal. Now the true sphere of the novel has been reached only when it opens wider for us the map of life, giving us deeper insight into human passions than we had otherwise acquired in our own personal experience. We all recognize this to be true when we call to mind certain great novels of the masters of fiction, and can honestly say—as we are proud to say—that they have helped us. If then, a novel does not give us something we did not already possess, we have wasted our time in reading it. Our reading has been aimless and therefore unprofitable, and perhaps the worst of all forms of aimless and unprofitable reading is the reading of novels simply in order to "kill time."

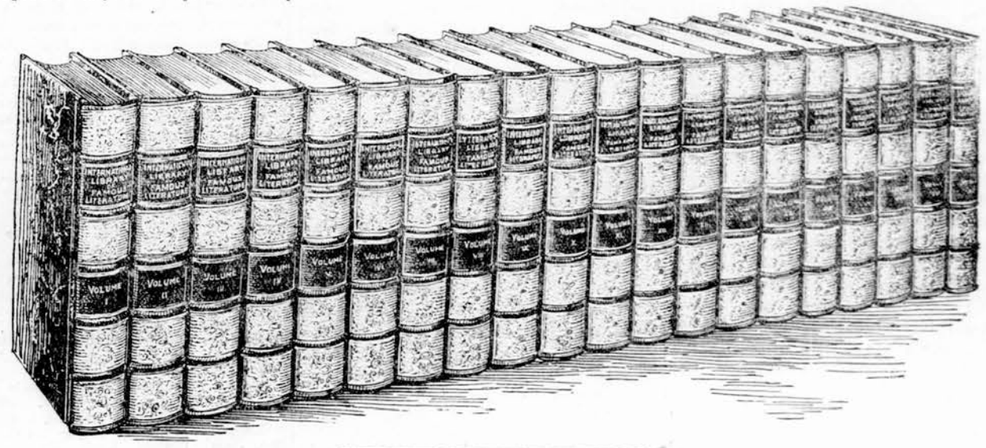
THE INTERESTING BOOKS THAT ARE NEVER READ.

A great man of letters once remarked that the most interesting things in literature are largely unread. Certainly this must be true of England, where the chief production of books is confined to novels and stories. Among the great book-producing nations of the world, England holds fourth place. Germany, France, and even Italy, precede her in point of annual output. But, as the table printed above reveals, in the field of fiction England stands first. No other nation in the world produces so many new novels each year.

The reason is this. Novels are cheap. Books of a more serious character—works of travel and economics, and art and science, and poetry and belle lettres—are usually published in large and expensive volumes, which comparatively few people can afford, or at least feel that they can. Then again it is true that the readable things in many books are usually buried among hundreds of dry and dreary pages that tax one's patience as well as take one's time in the effort to find them. It is here that the Editors of the "Library of Famous Literature" come to the reader's assistance and do his "skipping" for him. The art of skipping is a fine art, possessed only by the bookman. In India as elsewhere, most persons take up a book for the intellectual diversion it affords, and they have no desire, and, especially after the work of the day, no mental keenness to go exploring in the broad fields of general literature, without a guide.

Just for these reasons the "Library of Famous Literature" will prove a genuine treasure-house for people who like entertaining books to read, and who have not a great deal of time or much money to give to them. This admirable Library is not simply a collection of classical literature, nor even of serious literature. It contains several hundred of the finest stories which have ever been written. It contains several hundred of the finest specimens of poetry produced in all the ages of the world. But these constitute only two of the many sides of this great work. It contains, in addition, hundreds of selections from the masterpieces of general literature.

John Bright used to say that the quickest way of finding out the sort of stuff inside a man's head was to glance at the books that make up his library. For that matter, a man can find out a good deal about himself in the same way. Here is a rapid sketch of a single volume, one of twenty, of this new "Library of Famous Literature." It might be worth while to glance through this sketch. How many of the books from which these selections are taken, have you ever read, or have in your own library?



CONTENTS OF A SPECIMEN VOLUME OF

THE NEW "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE."

EDITED BY DR. RICHARD GARNETT, C. B.

Volume XVI of the "Library of Famous Literature" opens with Charles Lamb's celebrated sketch "Grace before Meat." The next is Sir Edwin Arnold's poem "After Death." Then there is a story from Germany's greatest humourist, Jean Paul Richter, called "The Rift in the Lute." After that is Coleridge's weird and haunting poem "Kubla Khan."

Bret Harte's well-known poem "The Heathen Chinee" is a little further on, and is followed by one of Hoffmann's wonderful tales, "Gembler's Luck" Schiller's thrilling poem, "The Song of the Bell," comes next, and then Edgar Allan Poe's famous lyric of a similar title, "The Bells."

The masterpiece of Octave Feuillet, the French novelist, is "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The best part of it is given here. Then there is a story by Eugene Sue, and another by Theophile Gautier, from the latter's rattling tale of "Captain Fracasse." Everybody almost has read Adelaide Proctor's pretty poem "A Woman's Questioning," which follows. Then there is a choice of the most important letters from Lord Macaulay's biography; and after these a poem by Jane Welsh Carlyle, the wife of the philosopher. This is followed by her little essay on "Heroism in Housekeeping."

Not many know Ralph Walde Emerson, the philosopher, as a poet. One of his best is "Each and All." It is here, of course. Then there are Thomas Wentworth Higginson's essays on "Women and Men." One of the most clever of English essayists was Sir Arthur Helps. He appears here in a well-chosen selection "Unreasonable Claims in Social Affections."

The greatest German essayist of this century was Schopenhaur. A dozen of his most characteristic passages are printed in the "Library of Famous Literature." The best one is on "Thinking for Oneself." George Du Maurier was a good deal of a moralist, as everybody who read "Trilby" is aware. Here are his reflections on "The Goal of Life," from his story of "Peter Ibbetson." There is a selection from Philip James Bailey's poem "Festus," on much the same lines.

Why do we laugh? Herbert Spencer, the distinguished philosopher, whom everybody things of as a very grave and serious man, has tried to answer this question, and his essay is given here, as well as his essay on "Moral Education." Then, after a poem by Goethe, comes John Stuart Mill's brilliant assault on the 'Despotism of Custom." Everybody has been conscious of this tyranny, and will appreciate what this great thinker has to say about it. After this come several travel pictures; Laurance Oliphant's adventures in Central America, Professor Tyndall's account of his daring ascent of the Weisshorn, and Alfred Russel Wallace's interview with an Orang-utan.

Arthur James Balfour wrote a wise book which he called, "The Foundations of Belief." It made a great stir. The best of it, of course, is given in the "Library of Famous Literature." Here, too is Richard A. Proctor's audacious essay on the "Supervision and Control of other World's. Then there is a long series of selections from the private journal of Amiel, the melancholy Swiss moralist. The translation is Mrs. Humphry Ward's. After this is the critric, William C. Brownell's impressions of "New York after Paris." There are a dozen more sotries, and a fine illustration of Ibsen's power as a dramatist, and Ouida's beautiful animal story, "A Dog of Flanders"—the best thing she ever did. The volume closes with Archdeacon Farrar's account of "Pilate and the Crucifixion," taken from his fascinating "Life of Christ."

If one thinks about it, it is really marvellous that all these things could be in a single volume. Yet this is only one volume in twenty. Consider, too, that "these twenty volumes contain more good reading, more interesting stories, more fine literature than you could purchase in any other form for ten times the price of the Library."

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Indeed a thousand volumes could not contain all that one may find in the "Library of Famous Literature." All these treasures are here in the most compact and convenient form, arranged in chronological order to show the gradual development of the human intellect and the art of literature. They have been selected by the most competent hands, men who have spent their lives delving in books, and have here, as it were, brought up from the depths a vast treasury of pearls and sunken gold; masterpieces which are imperishable, others that have been forgotten and lost to view in the overwhelming flood which threatens to sweep from the library and bookshelf all but the ephimeral productions of the hour.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE singie, of "mono-rail," system of travelling, now in use at Listowell, in Ireland, Eberfeld, in Germany, and elsewhere, is capable of high speeds and safety, because the trains are suspended from the rail above the surface of the ground, and any risk from crossings, &c., is absent. The line proposed between Manchester and Liverpool on the Behr system, in which the train hangs from an elevated central rail, and is kept steady by two side rails below it, has the approval of Sir William Preece. Each train will consist of a single carriage holding 64 passengers, and there will be a succession of carriages every ten minutes. The speed will be about 110 miles an hour, and they will cover the distance between the towns, 34 1-2 miles, in 20 minutes. There will be no intermediate stations, crossings, or switches.

The French Minister of Agriculture has caused MM. Sorel, Hanicotte, and others to report on the value of methylated spirits for lighting and motive power. Their conclusions are as follows:—The spirit gives a steady light without odour. It can be used with incandescent mantles. It gives as much heat as petroleum. In order to bring the spirit into general use for light and power, it is proposed to suppress green malachite as an adulterant, and to diminish the dose of mathyl, or benzine, employed for the purpose, making it one volume to 100 volumes of alcohol. It is also proposed to add variable hydrocarbons to the spirit at the pleasure of the consumer.

The possibility of using alcohol instead of petroleum for lighting and motor cars is good news for agriculturists, because they will be able to supply the materials for making alcohol in countries which now require to import petroleum.

Herr H. Bremer, of Neheim, on the river Ruhr, has rid the carbons for electric are lamps of the blueish tinge they give to the light by mixing chemicals with the carbon, for example, salts of calcium, silicon, &c. This idea is far from novel; it having been patented in England years ago.

The "Scientific American" describes a new folding cycle for military use invented by Messrs. Dursley and Pedersen. With rifle attached, it weighs 15lb. and is easily carried on the rider's back. There is another folding bicycle in use in the French Army.

During the recent military manœuvres in France a new automobile carrying a dynamo and searchlight was brought into action. It could explore the country for nearly two miles round. We may add that the Scotte traction automobile did well. One morning it left Paris with 30,000lb. of grain for the front, and returned the same evening, having covered 50 miles in all.

In the Atti dei Lincei Professor Grassi and M. Noe show that the anopheless mosquito not only communicates malaria with its bite, but another disease, caused by the parasite, Filaria immitis. Both diseases can be warded off by means of wire gauze over the windows, doors, and chimneys of houses, and by the inhabitants wearing veils or staying indoors at night.

Mr. W. A. Eddy, an American, has employed the box kite to carry aloft and release parachutes by a time fuse. The parachutes carry coloured flags and silver plates to act as signals, which can be seen a long way.

M. Deslandres, a French astronomer, finds that the equatorial parts of the solar corona emit more heat than the polar parts.

Buda-Pesth has a news telephone system connected to clubs and private houses by which the latest news is told twenty-eight times in a day. Ten men with good voices, working two by two, transmit the news to subscribers.

On the Missouri Pacific Railway the fires of the locomotives are lighted by spraying the coal with petroleum. Air from a Westinghouse pump makes the spray, which is lighted and directed on the surface of the coal.

The Division of Forestry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in a recent report on the "big trees" of California, mentions that the finest trees of all are in Calaveras Grove, and have come into the possession of a lumberman who intends to cut them down unless Congress prevents him. The age of some of the trees is estimated at five thousand years. According to annual rings in the trunk of the tree now forming the floor of the "dancing pavilion," it was 1,147 years old.

Professor Koch, the well-known bacteriologist of Berlin, claims to have discovered a cure for malaria in New Guinea. The medicine contains quinine, and is preventative as well as curative.

As the Windward has not returned home, it is believed that Lieut. Peary has pushed farther north owing to the open season, and will again winter in the Arctic nearer to the Pole.

Lieut. Amsdrup's polar expedition, now returned home, has mapped the coast of East Greenland from Cape Dalton to Aggas Island.

Miss Helen Kneller, a deaf and blind mute, has passed the entrance examination to Radcliffe College, U.S. The examination papers were set for her on the raised point system, and she answered on a typewriter. At the lectures a lady interprets for her on the manual language.

There are about 18,000 miles of electric, trolley rail and tram lines in the United States, and only about 300 miles of them in Great Britain and Ireland. If British enterprise does not undertake the extension of such lines in the country, it will probably be done by American engineers and capitalists, and we do not absolutely require their assistance.

According to Mr. Hedger Wallace, in the "Transactions of the Natural History Society of Glasgow," the white cattle of Chillingham, in England, and Cadzow, in Scotland, are not the descendants of the vanished Urus, but of cattle introduced into this country by the Romans.

Mr. H. Edmunds, of London, has devised a means of insulating electrical wires and cables with paper soaked in resinous materials and oxydised oils. The paper is wound spirally about the wire, and afterwards covered with braid or some other fibrous material.

Dr. Beddoe, in a recent paper on the races of West Yorkshire, remarks that the typical "Englishman," in the strict sense of the word, is supposed to exist above all in Yorkshire. If so, among his characteristics, Dr. Beddoe fears, is a defect of imagination, such as produces a dislike or contempt for knowledge of which he sees no immediate use. This is much like what Dr. Knox, the celebrated anatomist, meant when he said that the unimaginative Saxon, unable to appreciate and understand men of genius, mistrusts and suspects them. The English, as a whole, according to Lord Beaconsfield, are imaginative, but apparently their imagination comes from Norman, Danish, or British, rather than Anglo-Saxon sources.

Dr. Beddoe regards the prevailing type of the central West Riding, notably at Leeds, as neither Saxon nor of the Bronze Age type. The head is trapezoidal in shape, the forehead vertical, the brows smooth, the profile straight, and the nose straight or concave. He thinks it is Anglian, especially as the hair is light. The eastern and central regions of Yorkshire seem less Teutonic than the Teesdale or the Wapentake of Morley, and more Teutonic than Craven, which contains more ancient British blood than the country about Bradford.

Professor John Perry, in a letter to "Nature," cites particulars from Sir William Corry to show that albatrosses are extremely tenacious of life. One strangled to death (as was thought), and put in an ice-box at a temperature below freezing point for at least ten days, was afterwards found alive, although its legs and the lower part of its body were frozen hard.

American journals report that the Mexican Government proposes to award 100,000 dollars to Dr. Angel Bellinzaglia, an Italian, for his discovery of an anti-toxic serum by which 85 per cent of yellow fever patients are cured.

A few years ago a guano cave occupied by bats was discovered in Southern New Mexico, and over three million pounds of the fertiliser have been taken from it. Under the guano is a phosphatic deposit coming from the remains of dead bats, which is highly prized as a fertiliser. Ever since there has been a search made for more bat caves.

In order to bring the sanitary arrangements to a higher state of efficiency the Harrovian authorities have just decided to obtain a new piece of apparatus in the shape of a vacuum cesspool exhauster. The system is understood to be a great improvement on the old and objectionable methods of emptying, the sewage being drawn quickly and directly up into a large air-tight tank without being exposed for one second. Thus the disagreeable odours almost invariably associated with the old emptying processes, to which have been traced the causes of innumerable cases of fever and other diseases, are entirely avoided. The same system—the Merry-weather—is now employed at Pokesdown (Bournemouth); Rochester Harpenden and Freshwater, while two districts in Ireland—Killiney and Ballybrack—have also decided to adopt it.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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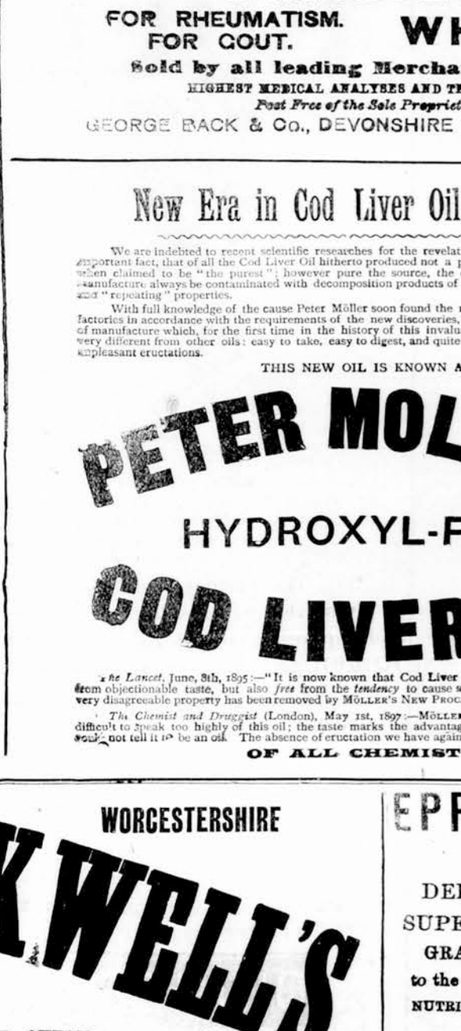

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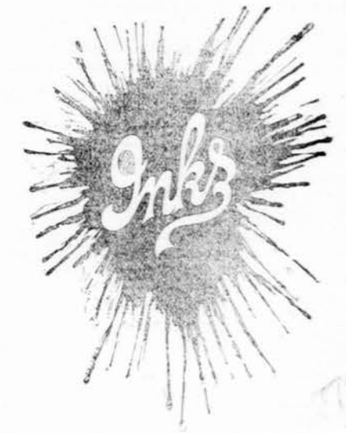

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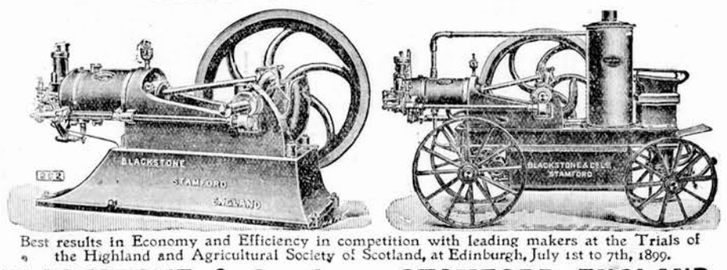

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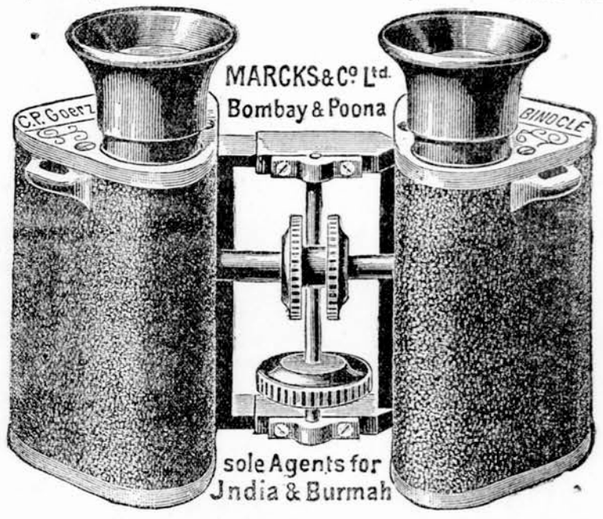

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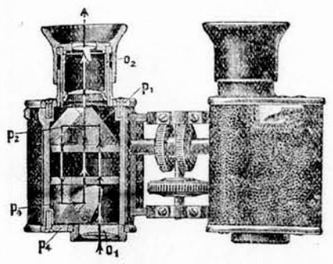

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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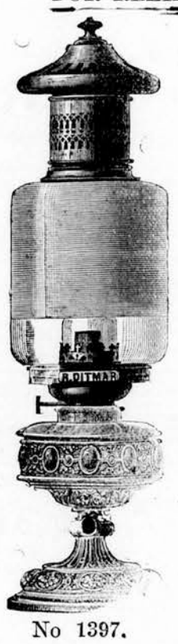

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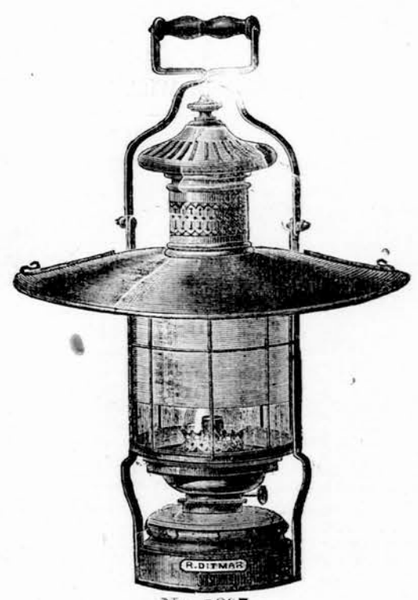

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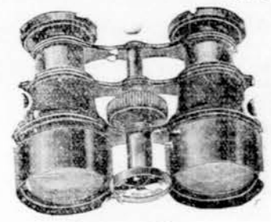

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